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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1875. NO. 247.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Mr. Beach Brings His Few Remarks to a Close—Parting Shot at General Tracy—Good Bye to Court, Counsel and Jurors—Motion to Reopen the Case—Decision to be Given To-day.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Mr. Beecher and wife came into court, as did also Tilton, before proceedings began. The number of spectators was smaller than usual. After court was opened Mr. Evarts said that, in regard to the Judge's charge, they had revised their requests, and after the charge was delivered, they would be presented to the Court.

Mr. Beach then continued his address, and his quotations from works of Mr. Beecher. He spoke of his invitation to all parties who loved the Lord Jesus, and who were not members of any church, to commune in fellowship with him.

Mr. Shearman objected to these citations from sermons or lectures of Mr. Beecher's, on the ground that they were not placed in evidence.

Mr. Evarts intimated that from these quotations made from writings that were not placed in evidence, the jury might confound them with some of the testimony which was in evidence.

Mr. Beach argued that he made the quotations not as evidence, but as to the contrary theories held by this defendant.

Judge Neilson suggested that Mr. Shearman could make objections when Mr. Beach got through, and Mr. Beach broke out with: "The gentleman is wrong, my quotations are right and I challenge him to prove that they are wrong."

"And I," said Mr. Shearman, "accept the challenge." Mr. Shearman was then about to read the sermon in which the invitation to communion was extended, when Mr. Beach objected to his reading any portion or the whole of the article from which he had quoted.

Judge Neilson ruled that Mr. Shearman's objections would be in order when Mr. Beach closed his address.

Mr. Shearman said he would offer an objection to every quotation made by counsel from Mr. Beecher's writings. Counsel then continued his citations.

Counsel said that Beecher says many parts of the New Testament have grown old, and are out of date, and counsel said that if they could strike out the miracles, those evidences of the Godhead, why not strike out the Sermon on the Mount and the Lord's Prayer, and when scoffers and sneerers doubted the authenticity of the Bible and the Divine character of Christ, did they not point to the miracles he wrought? and he who blotted out one word of the holy inspiration doubted his God. On that memorable 1st of June, 1873, Beecher published a sermon in which he substantially abolished hell, and if one sinner was admitted to heaven, why not the second and third, and so on, until the last and bottom one of all. This was considered throughout the world, said Mr. Beach, as a denial of the existence of that place of fire-tinged punishment created by the gentle Bible as hell. Counsel was endeavoring to show that when this man assailed other parties for their heresy and heterodoxy he should look well to his own doctrines.

Mr. Beach also quoted some remarks of Beecher's in regard to the sermon preached by Jonathan Edwards in respect to sinners in the hands of an angry God. Beecher had said that the reading of this sermon, by a person of weak nerves alone and at midnight, would be enough to make him insane. The speaker then read an extract from a sermon preached by Beecher as indicating that the latter conceded that the soul must pass through some purification after death before its entrance into Heaven, thus inculcating the doctrines of purgatory, in opposition to teachings of the Westminster catechism and the belief of the orthodox Protestants. Beecher had a very high opinion of orthodox churches. In one of his works he speaks of orthodox churches being filled with pointed Christianity. Beecher had peculiar notions. He says the pulpit should be turned into a lyceum for the consideration of local or political topics that agitate society, and which may be properly admitted into the pulpit and discussed by an annointed minister of God, and this custom had been followed by the pastor of Plymouth church.

Beecher's sermons were filled with these words: topics, and his expressions about them caused applause among his auditors. In a late sermon of Beecher's, counsel had observed in the newspapers that laughter was caused by the great preacher fourteen times.

"But laughter is not applause," interrupted Mr. Shearman.

It is applause, continued Mr. Beach, and [turning to the interrupter] my friend Shearman, I dare say, was the loudest laugher of them all. Mr. Beach then said Beecher, in one of his sermons, says that he prays on the same principle that a cork is forced out of a bottle—a very good principle, commented the speaker, when the heat and soda are overflowing with religion. Counsel then quoted an extract from one of Beecher's talks, in which he said he would rather have been the Prodigal Son than the elder brother, who was too stingy to get drunk and too unsympathetic to lasciviously.

Mr. Shearman asked from what that extract was taken, and Mr. Beach replied "from a newspaper report," to which Mr. Shearman protested, in a tone of great indignation, that it was an outrage on justice and that the extracts were incorrectly reported he knew, and would pledge his professional word. Mr. Shearman maintained that it was pretty evident that all this was not intended as evidence, but was calculated to prejudice the jury and the public against Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson stated that these extracts were not submitted to the jury as evidence, and asked Mr. Beach to proceed with his argument.

Mr. Shearman [excitedly]—I protest against any further quotations.

Mr. Beach—Will my irascible friend allow me to proceed?

Mr. Shearman—All this can have no effect at all.

Judge Morris—Well, it seems to have an effect on you.

Judge Neilson then stated that he had read the sermon on the Prodigal Son as reported in the *Christian Union*.

Mr. Porter arose and declared that he desired to take an exception to this remark of the Court.

Mr. Beach continued, and said it had been a marvel to the Christian world that when this trial was proceeding, Beecher was able to continue the functions of his office; that through these four years of torture and anxiety, this man, if stood up, the admired of all admirers. The jury did not understand the greatness of this man's character, his power and grandeur. He had a great iron will, which sustained him through these four years, when he was plunged in remorse and despair throughout this trial.

Beecher's whole estimate of this case was, that on a certain day he was approached by Bessie Turner, who made distressing revelations to him concerning the troubles in the Tilton household. These troubles concerned a man whom he had known from boyhood; they resided in the same city; yet Beecher tells you that, without any consultation about the truth of these stories, without any effort at kindly remonstrance, Henry Ward Beecher, as he says, advises a separation. Then, after a while, comes a charge made by this man against Beecher, a charge of inhuman improprieties with the wife of that man. Beecher says he believes that the charge was forced from the wife by the importunities of the husband, and in a newspaper Beecher eulogizes this disturber of his wife's peace, and for three years praises him for his kind and friendly feelings toward him (Beecher)—this man who made the charges against Beecher and forced his wife into the accusation as a conspirator. Then, when Moulton comes into the case, he learns that he has alienated her affections from her husband and introduced discord into the household. Take this story in its imperfect outline; did it conform to instincts of our nature, and were the statements of the defense acceptable to the judgment of this jury? Counsel then submitted that they were incredible and not worthy of belief, and if the jury examined them carefully they could not fail to see the evidence of an ingenous mind driven to the brink of remorse and despair. Recess.

After recess, Mr. Beach resumed his argument. He said that he was obliged to speak with severity of a professional brother, and there was no more repulsive of disagreeable duty to which a lawyer could have to perform than that. But as Mr. Tracy had seen fit to place himself upon the witness stand, and had contradicted three of the witnesses for the prosecution, he had no choice and was compelled to consider his testimony, together with the attitude which he occupied in this case. That witness had unequivocally contradicted Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton and Franklin Woodruff on a material issue in this cause. He had played in this scandal a versatile part, and had filled all its phases with equal zeal and abandon. When Mr. Beecher's case was in sore need of a witness to contradict what was testified to by three witnesses for the plaintiff, Mr. Tracy leaped into the breach and sacrificed himself for his client. He stood in the same attitude as Beecher, opposing his unsupported word to that of three gentlemen whose reputation was equal to his own. Mr. Evarts and Mr. Porter had said that the action of Mr. Tracy had received their sanction. He had the greatest respect and regard for these gentlemen professionally and socially, but on this point he was compelled to differ from their opinion and regard the course of Mr. Tracy as involving professional treachery and personal dishonor. [Applause.]

Mr. Beach then cited a number of instances in which American courts had strongly reprobated the appearance of a lawyer in the dual character of counsel and witness. Would any gentleman of honor suppose that Mr. Tracy had a right to act as counsel for Mr. Beecher? Now, said counsel, Mr. Moulton swears, on his direct testimony, that he communicated to Mr. Tracy that Tilton preferred a charge of criminal intimacy with his wife against Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Shearman interrupted to state that Mr. Tracy had always been acting as counsel of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Tracy, said counsel, and his advocates could not skulk away from the fact that he was acting as the advocate of Mr. Tilton. The jury might remember that Tilton had told Tracy that he did not understand the etiquette of the profession, and Tracy replied that, no matter about the etiquette of profession—he would protect his relations at all hazards. Tracy and his friends had challenged this issue and they must meet it. If the profession will tolerate such a breach of faith as that, it will become, and ought to become, a by word and a scorn. Mr. Beach read the resolution entered into by the lawyers against abandoning one side of a case and taking up the other. I leave that part of the subject, and only regret that I had to refer to it. The subject will be left to the consideration of others.

My argument now is finished. All these disagreeable circumstances are past, and I am glad I am free from them. We have communed for hours and for great themes, associated with the highest interests of humanity, truth, morality—all the great topics which stir humanity have mingled in our communion. If anything can exalt us to a nobler conception of the beauties of truth, it is a scene like this, so full of grave responsibility. I have felt my inability worthily to meet the duties of my position in the face of adversaries so cunning of fence, but the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. I have little faith in my own skill, but I have an infinite trust in that justice which rules the world and notes the fall of the sparrow. On the court-arms and seal of your city, is the motto "Right makes might," and on any day of public celebration it shines upon the flag which is flung out from the dome of your city hall. It is the one which encourages and strengthens weakness in its contest with arrogance and power; it is the sentiment which has sustained my clients in all the difficulties and discouragements of this trial, and which will sustain and eventually, I trust, redeem him, because he bears the promise of Him whose word shall never fail. Wearied and worn with this trial, I yet part from you with a respectful regret. Our long association, bringing us into intimacy, impresses me with kindly sentiments and interest for each one of you. We have stood before this community animated by a common object, seeking after the right in honest enquiry and without distemper, free from the turbulent influence, anxieties and sympathies of an excited people, actuated by a desire to uphold the strong pillars of the temple of truth and honesty and to preserve the alter of God from efforts aimed at its ruin. The struggle this day is between the law and a great character and a great church. If the latter triumph and the law is trodden down, woe unto him who calleth good evil and evil good."

May it please Your Honor, it need not that I should express the common sentiment of my associates and myself, as we recall the indulgent dignity and fearless learning with which you have guided us through the tangled masses of this trial. You can receive no nobler tribute than that offered by our adversaries. Fighting every issue doubtless, sprinkling the record all over with exceptions, they have acknowledged the entire accuracy of your numerous decisions. You have the gratification to know that you have worked no injustice to this defendant. I indulge the hope that the feeling of regard with which you have honored me will, as will my own warm feelings toward yourself, grow and increase after the close of these toilsome days.

I cannot close without expressing my grateful thanks to my colleagues and associates. If any merit has attended my efforts, it is due to their sagacity and wisdom. Posting me in front of the battle, they have skill stood as the leaders. It has been a great loss that, by unavoidable circumstances, my friend General Pryor has been so much away from the case. If he has not stricken so many blows in the field, he has been the wisdom of our cabinet. Deeply are we all indebted to his ready and large learning and judicious counsel. You will credit me when I declare that the duty I have performed has been unwelcome and painful. I have not spoken aught in malice; I leave this cause without the slightest asperity of feeling toward anyone, filled with unaffected admiration of the transcendent qualities of my distinguished antagonists. No one admires more largely than myself, the magnificent genius of this defendant, then as he is in mental endowment, prodigal as his labors have been, they cannot shelter an offense against the law. Genius as lofty could not save Lucifer. He sinned and fell, and upon his memory history has written the epitaph, "The wisest, greatest, meanest of mankind." Whittier, New England's gifted poet, writes, in his poem called "Ichabod":

So fallen, so lost, the light withdrawn which
once he bore,
The glory of his gray hairs gone forevermore—
Revile him not.

Mr. Beach then submitted the cause to the jury by reading an extract from an address of Daniel Webster. The extract was an admonition to the jurors to do their whole duty according to their oaths, regardless of consequences. Hearty applause followed.

Mr. Abbott then said they had a number of requests to charge, and asked if his learned friend desired to make any. We have none to make," said Mr. Beach. "We will hear your requests now," said Judge Neilson.

Mr. Abbott then read the requests to charge, which were very voluminous and fifty-five in number, and of which a copy was handed to the Court. During his reading of requests, Mr. Abbott quoted from several authorities, to which Morris objected, on the ground that counsel was using arguments, but Judge Neilson said that the reading of them could do no harm. "Anyway," said he, "they all relate to divorce cases, and I am perfectly familiar with them."

When Mr. Abbott had finished his reading, Mr. Beach arose and requested the Court to appoint some time and place for the hearing of an application to reopen the case on the ground of newly-discovered evidence.

To this Judge Neilson stated that he would like to hear what the defense had to say about it, but Mr. Evarts replied that they had nothing to say in the matter.

Judge Neilson said that there was no necessity for fixing a time and place to hear the motion, as no objection was raised by the other side, and that if the affidavits which counsel said he had to sustain the application were given him, he would examine them and give his decision to-morrow before he began his charge. The affidavits were then passed up to his Honor, and the court adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS.

Recovery of the Body of the Engineer of the Charles Bodmann.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—The body of the drowned man that was interred at Myrtle Grove several weeks ago, has been identified as that of John Farand, engineer of the steamer Charles Bodmann. The body was disinterred to-day, at the instance of his friends, for removal to Cincinnati.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Stationary or falling barometer, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather and southwest to southeast winds.

The steamer Dominion, from Liverpool, has arrived at Farther Point.

The revival preachers have closed their meetings in Liverpool. Their expenses have exceeded contributions $8,000.

The German Government is preparing a parliamentary measure prohibiting public religious processions. This is aimed at the Catholics.

A dispatch from Quebec says the college at St. Theresa village and about fifteen houses were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon.

Base Ball—At Boston, Bostons 15, Athletics 1. At Cincinnati, Washingtons (D. C.) 9, Stars, of Covington, Kentucky, 12. At Louisville, Mutuals 10, Louisville Eagles 4.

Another large meeting was held at Indianapolis last night, in the interest of the Centennial. Committees were appointed to canvass the State and secure a proper representation.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives yesteaday passed a bill making an offer to commit a crime an offense, and prescribing penalties therefor. The vote stood 75 yeas, 6 nays.

The leading insurance directors of Ottawa instruct their agents to take no new risks on certain lines of property except at very high rates. It is stated the Canadian insurance companies in the last fifteen days have lost about $250,000.

The Norfolk Blues, on their return, were received with an ovation scarcely less enthusiastic than that at Bunker Hill. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the ten-inch guns, and the flag of the fort was dipped as they sailed passed Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1875.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM PROFESSOR JANNEY.

The following dispatches have been received at the Indian Bureau from Professor Janney:

CAMP ON FRENCH CREEK, NEAR HARNEY'S PEAK, June 17, 1875.

Hon. E. P. Smith—I have discovered gold in small quantities on the north bend of Castle creek, in terraces or bars of quartz gravel. Arrived here yesterday. About fifteen miners have located a camp on the creek above here, and have commenced working. Gold is found from Castle creek southwardly to French creek, at this point, and the deposits are almost wholly in Dacota. The region has not been fully explored, but the yield of gold thus far has been quite small, and reports of the richness of gravel bars are greatly exaggerated. On French creek, deposits of gravel are very unfavorably situated, the water supply is small and failing and the grade too little to admit of tailings being carried off by the stream. The prospect at present is not such as to warrant extended explorations in mining.

[Signed.] W. P. JANNEY,
E. M. G. Expedition.

THE LOST SARANAC—HANDSOME CONDUCT OF ADMIRAL COCHRANE, OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a dispatch from Admiral Cochrane, of Her Majesty's steamship Repulse, dated Valejo, June 21, announcing the disaster to the Saranac. The Admiral says: "I have dispatched Her Majesty's ship Myrindon to assist in every possible way. I leave on my flag-ship immediately on the same service."

NEW COUNTERFEIT FIVES.

A new and dangerous counterfeit has been discovered at the National Bank Redemption Agency, of five dollar notes of the First National Bank of Canton, Ill. This is evidently changed from a plate on which the counterfeit on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago and the First National Bank of Paxton, Ill., was printed.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day: Richard Archdeacon, storekeeper Seventeenth Ohio district; Elias Ulmsnyder, gauger Thirteenth Illinois, and G. D. Capron, first Missouri district.

WEEKLY LIST OF U. S. PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and the West, for the week ending June 24, 1875. (Patents dated June 8.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

A. A. Freeman, Philadelphia, Car brake shoe.
G. W. Hunter, Philadelphia, Holder for brooms.
H. J. Shill, Jr., Philadelphia, Childrens' carriages.
S. Ustich, Philadelphia, Car coupling.
H. Bilgram, Philadelphia, Cut-off valve gear.
L. Schneider, Philadelphia, Umbrella handle.
A. Williams, Philadelphia, Dental plugger.
S. Andrews, Philadelphia, Shawl strap handle.
G. A. Beidler, Philadelphia, Lantern.
G. A. Beidler, Philadelphia, Combined lamp and lantern.
M. C. Bogia, Philadelphia, Culinary apparatus.
J. Beach, Philadelphia, Water filter.
C. Carter, Philadelphia, Attachment to stoves.
W. M. Catterson, Philadelphia, Vessel for containing specimens.
J. Doyle, Philadelphia, Carpet beating machine.
F. McFadden, Philadelphia, Bridle winker.
D. H. McGrokin, Philadelphia, Spike machine.
J. Pinkerton, Philadelphia, Forming the eyes of hammers.
G. St. George, Philadelphia, stitch ripper.
A. W. Thomas, Philadelphia, Bustle.
A. W. Thomas, Philadelphia, Bustle.
C. Tyson, Philadelphia, Machine for securing the upper to the shoe sole.
J. Wayne, Philadelphia, Tooth brush.
E. M. Butts and G. W. Jones, Allegheny, Steam boiler.
G. Frisbee, Reading, Process of blasting.
J. Williams, Sharpsburg, Lubricating compound.
S. W. Blatchley, Dickson City, Folding ten foot poles.
W. H. Denver, Agnew's Mills, Pump.
G. W. Cummings, Franklin, Fire place grate
D. D. Heilbaugh, Bedford, Wagon brake.
R. Harrington, Shenandoah, Iron curb for streets.
A. J. Judson, Hillville, Blacksmith's forging hammer.
E. F. Kennedy, Oil City, Coffee pot.
D. Leiby, Riversides, Oil sampling and discharging bilge water baths.
R. Parker and J. B. Coleman, Corry, Holder for files in tempering.
J. H. Potts, Pennsylgtonville, Adjustable dividers, etc.
G. Riesich, Pittsburgh, Combination lock.
J. Greenwald, Rottersville, Spring fastening.
W. D. Phealan, Pittsburgh, Rack for exhibiting shirts.
H. W. Spang, Reading, Railroad signal.
H. W. Spang, Reading, Railroad signal.
E. Dunbar, Wyoming Valley, and J. Keegan, McDonald, Coal chute.
S. W. Fraley, Wilkesbarre, Rotary churn.
J. Rieder, Harrisburg, Car coupling.
I. Stewart, Clamp Hill, Horse power.
Reissue—G. Tyson, Philadelphia, Machine for securing the upper to the shoe sole.
Design—J. Y. Knight, Philadelphia, Medal.
Trade Mark—Wilcox & Co., Philadelphia, Fever and ague pills.
T. S. Bissell, Pittsburgh, Grates.

R Brown, Dayton, Horse rake.
A Dubroy and J. P. Wagner, Cleveland, Extension table.
S. Plyrnaie, Portland, Dynamine wrench.
A. E. Brown, Cleveland, Compression member for bridges.
A. E. Brown, Cleveland, Iron columns for bridges.
H. Gross, Cincinnati, Permutation Lock.
J. C. Hintz, Canton, Multiple safe.
G. W. Kyle, Milo, Car coupling.
C. M. C. Prantice, Monroeville, Compensation pendulum.
A. D. Steets, Maumee City, Horse power equalizer.
A. A. Throckmoton, Andersonville, Corn marker.
E. Van Gasen, Forest, Press.
J. W. Wattington, Elida, Device for reefing sails.
J. C. Dorvan, Cincinnati, Fluting machine.
C. M. Leeds, Venice, Basis for ink.
A. T. Lyon, Cincinnati, Paint compound.
N. Ritz, Dayton, Gauge apparatus.
J. Theobald, Cleveland, Clothes drier.
J. Wall, Wilmington, Bridge truss.
G. Walton and W. F. Merrill, Cincinnati, Signal lantern.
J. H. & N. Weare, Cincinnati, Culinary utensil.
S. B. Williams, Bridgeport, Tram stove.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1875.

CROOKED WHISKY WITHOUT AN OWNER.

A quantity of whisky shipped from the West, and recently seized as crooked, was condemned in the United States Court yesterday, no claimants for it appearing.

THE SUIT AGAINST SWEENEY.

The complaint in the suit brought in the name of the people against Peter B. Sweeney, to recover over $7,000,000, alleged to have been fraudulently abstracted from the treasury of the county of New York, was yesterday filed in the County Clerk's office.

TWEED STILL IN LIMBO.

Tweed was visited in Ludlow street jail to-day, by his family and counsel, but refuses to see any others. His health and spirits seem much improved by the change. It could not be ascertained when the $3,000,000 bail in the civil suit would be given, but it is generally believed that his imprisonment will not extend over two or three days.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE LANCASTER—BRITISH STEAMER SUNK OFF BRAZIL.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times*, of Rio, May 22, says: The American frigate Lancaster, which lost a doctor and several seamen here, took the yellow fever with it to Bahia, and other medical men and an officer died on the passage. By permission of the Minister of Marine, the frigate obtained a Brazilian naval doctor to go with the vessel to the United States.

The British steamship Amazon is reported by telegram to have sunk off Para. The crew and passengers were saved and it was expected that a large part of the cargo would be got ou t.

SINGLE SCULL CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES.

A single scull race for the amateur championship of the United States, took place to-day on the Harlem river, between Frank E. Yates, of Grand Haven, Mich., and Richard E. Bainbridge, of the Atalanta boat club; three miles straight away. The race was won by Bainbridge in twenty two minutes and forty-eight seconds.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The President has appointed R. Hubbard postmaster at McGregor, Iowa.

General N. P. Banks is expected at Memphis this morning, to deliver an address at a Masonic picnic.

William Ennis, of Indianapolis, accidentally shot and killed himself at a picnic yesterday.

Secretary Delano, having recovered from his recent illness, arrived in Washington yesterday morning, and resumed his duties at the Interior Department.

Colonel B. Y. Sage, late Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad, was found dead in his bed at Atlanta, yesterday morning.

At Mount St. Mary's College, of Emmettsburg, Maryland, the degree of Doctor of Divinity and Law was yesterday conferred on Rev. John McCloskey, the President of the college, by Cardinal McCloskey.

Charles H. Robinson, a lawyer of Cleveland, recently arrested in Chicago on a charge of defrauding certain policy holders whom he represented against the Alemania Insurance Company, was, after argument had been made before Judge Moore, of the Superior Court, yesterday discharged from custody.

SECOND EDITION.

CALIFORNIA.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT PARTY.

Nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

A Small Sample of the Platform.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23—The People's Independent party of California met at ten o'clock this morning. General Bidwell, of Butte, was nominated for Governor on the third ballot. Mr. Pacheco was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. The ticket was completed as follows: Secretary of State, W. Roush; Comptroller, Lawrence Crane; Treasurer, F. Baehr; Attorney General, P. Van Cliff; Surveyor General, E. Twichell; Clerk of Supreme Court, Paul Morrill; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. W. Guinn. The following is a

SAMPLE OF THE PLATFORM:

WHEREAS, The bitter dissensions that have divided the citizens of California into opposite parties, on purely national questions for so many years, having passed away with the civil war and the reconstruction measures growing out of the war, it has become obvious that serious local evils are weighing heavily upon the people of this State, requiring our earnest and thoughtful attention lest they become, through our carelessness, permanent; and

WHEREAS, The so-called national parties in California have fallen, in a large measure, into the control of the more worthless elements of society in the interest of certain powerful corporations and associations of individuals, who systematically seek to accumulate wealth at the public expense, through and by means of the machinery of the Government, until affairs have reached a point where the people can no longer safely trust the political control of the State to either of them; therefore

Resolved, That the People's Independent party seeks to unite together honest and law-abiding citizens of all parties of California, irrespective of class, local or business distinctions, and regardless of religious or previous political opinion, for the purpose of bringing about a thorough system of reform in the State, county and municipal government generally, and especially with a view of securing an honest, public administration, the consequent reduction of taxation; the regulation and control of all corporations exercising franchises of a public nature; the reduction to a reasonable rate of fares and freight on railroads as well as steamboats operated in conjunction with railroads, and in the prevention and punishment of unjust discrimination in railroad and railroad corporations against localities and individuals; the security from the power of a monopoly of the natural water of the rivers, streams and lakes of the State, and restoring them once more to the people; the rescue of the inhabitants of the cities and towns from the oppressive power of water and gas corporations, and other kindred monopolies; the purification of the administration of justice throughout the State by reforming our grand jury system, so that powerful criminals may be punished as well as the weak, and generally to secure such improved legislation in the interest of good government as our wants and an honest purpose of reform may suggest.

Resolved, That for the more perfect accomplishment of the foregoing, this Convention, composed of delegates representing all parties in California, pledge the People's Independent party, and its nominees for office throughout the State, to support the same upon the usual and proper means, the policy and purposes of the party as set forth in this platform.

Resolved, That to this end the agricultural and laboring classes should be united hereby enter into solemn league and covenant to and with the cities of the State, and pledge themselves as solemnly to the reunion of the farming interests with the executive, legislative and judicial elected by this party, in all parts of California, shall in good faith, endeavor, in their official capacities, to carry out and maintain the principles of the party as resolved upon by the judicial convention of the People's Independent party, seated at Sacramento September, 1875, and make them a portion of this platform as fully as if herein set forth, at large.

WHEREAS, The present improvident and inconsiderate legislation, funds generously appropriated by the nation and materially increased by California, its cities and counties, to and in the building of the Pacific Railroad, have been so employed that small numbers of individuals acting in a corporate capacity now own and control the only trans-continental railroad in the country, together with almost the entire railroad system of the State, as well as the river steamers and ferry boats plying upon our inland waters, thereby practically monopolizing, not only the entire overland traffic, but likewise the general carrying trade of the State and coast; and

WHEREAS, The corporations controlling these railroads and steamboats possess and exercise the power to arbitrarily make a levy and collect thereon rates of freight and passenger traffic and other charges rules and regulations at their own pleasure; and

WHEREAS, It is apparent that there can be no final relief from excessive charges and unjust discriminations of the railroad corporations through competition, because of their power to control commerce and invariably beat down all rival enterprises and ruin the projectors, and failing in that, then combine with them against the people; and

WHEREAS, In order to retain this power to fix the rates and discriminate at pleasure, and prevent any legislative relief from being extended to the people, the railroad corporations have, in the past, systematically intermeddled with the current politics of the State, using their wealth and influence to elevate its interested partisans, to place them in legislative and other stations of trust, whereby the domination of the railroad and other corporations in our politics and government has become an intolerable evil; therefore be it

Resolved, That there is and can be no safety to good government, capital or production, so long as the corporations in transportation, railroad and steamboat in this State possess the power, independently of law, to make their own rules and regulations, or to establish and collect tolls and rates of freight and fare at their own unrestricted will and pleasure.

Resolved, That the rates of freight and fare charged and collected on the railroads of California on steamboats, owned and operated in connection with them, in most places where there is no competition, are unjust, unequal and excessively high, and the power now exercised by the railroad corporations in making regulations, as far as their rates for passengers and freight are concerned in an unjust and oppressive manner, to the injury of individuals and localities as well as the general productive interests of the State.

Resolved, That the People's Independent party hereby pledges its nominees for office throughout the State to reduce said rates of freight and fare by law, to adjust and fix the rates to be charged on the railroads, and the expenses of operation, also to the enactment of a law to prevent and punish all manner of unjust discriminations against individuals or localities, and generally to reduce the railroad corporations, and to the supervision and control of the laws of the land.

Resolved, That while we seek, by all lawful means, to drive the railroad corporations out of politics and protect the people by wise and carefully considered legislation, from the extortion and unjust discrimination at their hands, we yet fully acknowledge the great value to the community of a properly constructed and justly managed system of railroads, and will ever stand ready to accord due appreciation and generous treatment to those who construct and manage them.

Resolved, That we favor the construction of all independent lines of competing roads to connect the Atlantic States with California, provided they be built and operated in the interest of the people, and not solely in that of the monopolists, as is the way with railroads now existing in California.

The remaining resolutions relate solely to local affairs.]

Editorial Excursion to Colorado.

ATCHISON, June 23.—About two hundred editors from Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri arrived in this city to-day for the purpose of joining an excursion on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to Grenada, Colorado. This evening they were driven about the city in carriages. The excursion train, made up of Pullman sleepers, will leave in the morning at seven o'clock. At Emporia a banquet will be prepared for the party. At Wichita they will be the guests of the city. The train will remain there over night, leaving early the morning. At Hutchinson a breakfast will be provided for the party, by citizens of the place. At Ft. Dodge a dinner will be provided by the officers of the post. The party will reach Grenada Friday evening, and start on the return trip next morning, reaching this city again on Sunday about noon.

Curiosities of local government. A London paper says that a walk from Hammersmith to Poplar leads through the domains of thirteen independent authorities in the distance of eleven miles and a half, while the route of ten miles from Highgate to Norwood is under nine authorities.

ERIE.

Accident at a School House—Three Prisoners Escape from Jail—Tramp Injured by the Cars.

ERIE, June 23.—Two floors of school house No. 7 broke to-day, while school was in session. The scholars were held in their places by the seats. One little boy, Joseph Friess, was seriously, if not fatally, injured by the falling of an iron column. Digging out the basement loosened the foundation and caused the disaster.

Three prisoners broke from jail to-night. Two of them (one of whom was Johnny Pfeifer, who robbed and burned the postoffice at East Springfield) were captured. Thomas Brown, mail-bag robber, is at large.

Jacob Steine, twenty-five years of age, from Syracuse, out of work, was badly cut by a train while trying to steal a ride. He lives yet, and was taken to the alms house.

PARKER'S, PA.

The Second Day's Races.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S, PA., June 23, 1875.

The races to-day were very exciting. The two-thirty-five race was won by Anglo Saxon, he winning the second, third and fourth heats; Mary Jane third. Time —2:35, 2:36½, 2:36½, 2:36¼.

The two-forty race was not finished. Perry and Gray Billy each have two heats, and Young Toronto one. Idle Boy won the first heat, but was distanced in the sixth. The best time was 2:35.

Danger of an Indian War.

OMAHA, June 23.—Advices from Spotted Tail Agency state that three large war parties left that vicinity on the 17th, one each for Pawnee, Ute and Shoshone reservations. It is thought among posted men that a gigantic Indian war is about to be inaugurated. Information has been sent to the Indian agent.

OMAHA, June 23.—Prominent frontiersmen and army officers express the opinion that there will be great trouble with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes this summer and fall. At least five large war parties have left their reservations in the last two weeks. The cavalry in this department are unable to keep them on their reservations, through limited numbers. It will be impossible for the soldiers to guard the Black Hills and attend to the Indians.

The Adams and Perry Watch Company, of Lancaster, Pa., is a new enterprise organized about a year since for the manufacture of American watches on the same plan as the Howard Company, the United States Watch Company and the Elgin Watch Company. They have just completed their building, and are now about ready for operations. The manufacture of American watches with all the latest additions and improvements. On Thursday, June 17th, the annual meeting was held, at which the election resulted in the choice of the following Board of Directors: E. J. Zahm, Edwin H. Perry, C. A. Bitner, John Best and John B. Roth. The Board subsequently organized by electing E. J. Zahm, President; C. A. Bitner, Vice President; J. C. Adams, Secretary and John B. Roth, Treasurer. The prospects for the success of the company are stated to be most flattering.

A farmer named Andrew Wiseman, who lives in Hancock county, has had over one hundred sheep killed by dogs within a few weeks. There are reported to be 2,219 dogs in that county.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

WAR WITH BURMAH IMPROBABLE.

LONDON, June 23.—It is officially announced that the King of Burmah has given satisfactory explanation of his course of action to Sir Douglas Forsyth, the British envoy. War is now considered improbable.

The King of Burmah has granted to Great Britain the right to send forces through his dominion to Western China, if requisite for future expeditions.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

LONDON, June 23.—Wilson & Armstrong, No. 60, Albermanbury, have failed. Liabilities $1,000,000.

GLADSTONE TO RESUME THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, June 23.—The *Sun* says it has undoubted authority for stating that, after repeated conferences, Gladstone has promised to resume the leadership of the Liberal party next year.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE ACT.

The House of Commons to-day, at the close of an animated debate, rejected the bill to repeal the Contagious Disease act by a vote of 308 to 120. The Government opposed the bill on the ground that the act it sought to repeal afforded great protection to the army and navy.

THE DREADFUL MOODY AND SANKEY.

The Bishop of Chichester, in a speech at a luncheon which followed the laying of the corner-stone of a chapel at Ardingley, expressed regret that Messrs. Moody and Sankey had been allowed to hold a meeting near Eton. He contrasted the weakness of the authorities there now with the vigor which had been shown in former times. Then Moody and Sankey might have fallen on their knees before such a privilege as that recently obtained by them would have been granted.

France.

RIVER GARONNE OVERFLOWS—TOULOUSE INUNDATED.

PARIS, June 23.—Heavy rains have caused an unprecedented overflow of the river Garonne. Two bridges and many houses have been carried away. Toulouse is inundated. The waters are still rising, and the situation is serious. The hospital is threatened, and the patients have been removed.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 23.—Steamship Batavia, from Boston, arrived.

European Markets

LONDON, June 23.—5 per cents for money 93⅝; for account 93 7-16. United States bonds—7-20's, 1865, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40's, 107¾. Baltimore New York Central 93; Erie 11¾; preferred 22. Tallow 60.

PARIS, June 22.—Rentes 64 francs 32½ centimes.

ANTWERP, June 23.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 93¾.

ANTWERP, June 23.—Refined petroleum 28¼ francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 7 7-16d; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 12, 000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export and 7,200 American. Flour—Extra State 28s. Wheat—No. 2 for No. 1 sp

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH E. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE Cleveland *Plain Dealer* supports the Democratic ticket but repudiates the platform. Another portion of the party supports the platform but repudiates the ticket. The latter is the most sensible of the two.

THE union of the various branches of the Presbyterian Churches of Canada, last week, makes that *Church* the second largest in the Dominion, the Methodists standing first as to numbers, which are, respectively, 567,699, and 543,946.

THE Pandora, a British vessel, has sailed to search for further remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S party. "Hope, the charmer," lingers still behind with the devoted widow of the intrepid explorer, down even to the last flickering embers of her life.

THE internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year, up to the close of Tuesday, were $107,523,602. The estimates were $107,000,000. It is believed by Commissioner PRATT that the receipts at the close of the fiscal year will foot up over $110,000,000.

A BUNKOIST named BILL ALLEN was arrested in Chicago on Monday for entrapping and fleecing unwary ruralists. He didn't, however, hail from the Buckeye State. His Ohio namesake confines himself to the pactice of the political confidence game alone.

BRIGHAM YOUNG threatens to leave the country if he cannot have Mormonism taught in the public schools. His idea of "godless schools" is schools in which Mormonism is not inculcated. He holds to the Catholic view on that subject, except that he substitutes Mormonism for Catholicism.

THE special correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who has recently made an extensive tour through the Southern States, sums up the causes of whatever poverty exists among the whites of that section in the simple declaration that this class of population "will not work." It is the case of the South in a nutshell.

TAMMANY is seeking to purify itself by expelling JOHN MORRISSEY; and MORRISSEY is going to purify the party by forming a new political club that will knock Tammany endwise. We wish them both success. Let Tammany toss MORRISSEY over, by all means. It will be odd if, when these rogues fall out, honest man do not get their dues.

THE New York *World* speaks of the "whitherso ever the Democrats of Ohio and Indiana may wander misled by the hooting of blind guides, and the silence and cowardice of guides who are not blind," whereupon the misled Democrats repeat to the *World* the old nursery apostrophe—

"Goosy-goosy gander,
Where *shall* we wander?"

THE Government depositories and assistant treasurers who pay interest on registered stock of the United States have been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the convenience of the public, to render their accounts of the payment of such interest at the end of seven months from the time each dividend fall due, instead of ninety days, as heretofore.

AT THE last meeting of the committee of bondholders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad Company, held in Philadelphia, it was agreed to file a new bill in equity to foreclose in the United States Circuit Court. The result of this proceeding will be that the terms of the agreement between the bondholders, stockholders and creditors will ultimately be carried out, and the interest of the stockholders protected.

ACCORDING to the latest advices from England, the resumption of work in South Wales is general, the price of coal is lower, and iron furnaces are rapidly blowing in, although with less orders on hand than could be wished. The iron production of the middle districts shows a large gain over May. The coal miners strike at Stoke-upon-Tent was submitted to arbitration, and the award is a reduction of eleven per cent. in wages.

THE yield of wheat in Texas is even greater than was expected, notwithstanding the sanguine expectations indulged. The Galveston *News* of the 16th instant says: "From the best data obtainable it is estimated that, after making a very liberal showing for home consumption and the demand of Western markets, Texas will have, as a net surplus, over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, for which a market, new to our producers, must be provided."

DURING the first ten months of the present fiscal year, or up to the first day of last month, according to the latest report of the Bureau of Statistics, our exports of breadstuffs had fallen off $31,000,000 and of cotton $25,000,000, as compared with those of the corresponding period of the previous year. The total exports for the first ten months of this year amounted in value to $522,500,000 or $40,500,000 less than in the corresponding period last year, and the total imports during the above period were $460,000,000, or $35,000,000 less than the year before.

THE *Courier-Journal* suggests that since the Southern regiments were so well received in Boston, the enthusiasm being so great that General FITZ LEE found it difficult to get to the depot, it would be well to have a typical burial of all animosities growing out of the war in some suitable spot, and erect a monument in recognition of the fact. If the project should be carried out, we suggest Andersonville as the most "suitable spot" for the shaft. A great many soldiers are buried there, to whose memory no column has yet been reared. FITZ LEE might be selected to dedicate it.

THERE would seem to be hardly any limit to the ingenuity of rascality. The latest device to defraud the customs revenues which has been unearthed by the authorities, is as follows: Havana cigars, with water proof coverings to the boxes, are dropped from inward-bound vessels far down the Delaware river, and when the vessels move out again, confederates paddle out from the shore and pick up the smuggled goods whose location is marked by a small flag placed upon each. The practice has been smoked out, however, and it is not likely that the country will have any more trickery of this character to complain of for some time to come.

FURTHER evidence of the rapid decline of the manufacturing supremacy of England is afforded by the London *Times* of the 7th of this month, which says that large quantities of mowing machines and other implements, nuts, bolts, etc., from the United States are being sold in Birmingham at prices considerably under those of corresponding goods of English make, and that even Spain is now successfully competing with Staffordshire hinge makers in their own district. Belgium, also, is sending England railway spikes, ironfoundry, dog chains, etc., and excellent Prussian wire is offered at from ten to twenty per cent. under Staffordshire and Lancashire prices. Advocates in this country of "a tariff for revenue only" will find this an extremely fruitful subject to ponder.

THE New York *Times* says: "Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY—who, we are credibly informed, were sent over to England by Mr. BARNUM as a mere 'speculation'—are bent upon trying to 'convert' the boys at *Eton*." This is unworthy of a reputable paper like the *Times*. The only foundation for the statement that these revivalists were in the pay of BARNUM was a sensational canard gotten up by the New York *Herald*—not a very "credible" authority in the estimation of the *Times*, ordinarily. Whatever exception may be taken to some of the methods of Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY, we hardly suppose our contemporary is prepared to claim that it religion is a good thing for the middle and lower classes, it is a bad thing for wealthy and aristocratic people.

FREE TRADE AND THE ENGLISH PANIC.

The free trade journals have for a long time pointed to England as an instance of the prosperity which attends free trade, and they have insisted upon it that our mercantile depression is the legitimate result of our high tariff. For a while they have had the argument upon *this* point all to themselves, but just now they are very chary of using it.

England, at this present writing, is not a very good illustration of free trade. She has had an uninterrupted experience of it for nearly thirty years; she has had a coin currency, or a paper currency redeemable in coin, and the balance of trade has diverted the capital of the world to her business center. She has thus had all the advantages that follow from the abundance of capital, a coin currency and free trade; and if these are the essential elements of national prosperity, surely England should be, at this hour, the most prosperous nation on the face of the earth, and be able to enjoy an immunity from mercantile fluctuations and panics.

Yet, what do we see? The failure of one firm, a few years ago, that of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., brought on a financial panic and a business prostration that were exceedingly destructive in their results; and the failure, last month, of the Aberdare Iron Company, is now producing similar results. In one week the failures reached sixty millions of dollars, and the telegraph brings us daily reports of additional failures, running up into the millions. England is, in fact, going through a commercial panic as extensive as ours of 1873, with this addition that her manufacturing industry was paralyzed *before* the panic set in, instead of *after* it, as in our case. The panic comes upon the top of a serious depression previously existing in manufacturing circles, and in that respect the English panic is worse than ours.

We find, therefore, that business depression, over-trading, speculation, dealing upon borrowed capital, and financial panics all come upon free trade countries as heavily as upon those which have a tariff and an irredeemable currency. The condition of England is the same as ours. Free trade and a coin currency have not saved her; and we infer, from this fact, that free trade and a coin currency would not have saved us. We conclude, further, from the same premises that neither Free Trade, nor the tariff, nor the currency, separately or combined, had anything to do with either panic. The causes are to be sought for elsewhere, and are much more general and pervading in their nature than any of those which are the favorite hobbies of the free trade theorists.

And now that it is demonstrated that Free Trade is not a specific for such commercial revulsions as England is passing through, we trust we shall hear no more of it as a remedy for ours. We have fallen upon the same experience that has visited Vienna, Berlin and London; and the free trade quacks have not yet hit upon the proper diagnosis of the disease.

THE experiment made by BOYTON of crossing the English channel with his life-saving armor upon him does not seem to us conclusive as to the value of that apparatus. A man who should clothe himself with that armor upon a vessel wrecked on the ocean, and trust himself to the waves with it, would have none of the aids to reach land which BOYTON had in crossing the channel. He had the aid of the French coast guard in getting himself launched upon the sea; he was accompanied by a steamer all the way across, and the steamer's boats were always at his service; he went on board of the steamer to lunch when he got hungry; and he had the aid of a boat and a boat's crew, to help him land, with the assistance of a beacon light to guide him to the right point. It is needless to say that the victims of an ocean wreck, clothed in BOYTON'S armor, would have none of these advantages. They might possibly keep themselves afloat with it for awhile; but it remains to be proven that they could work themselves ashore with it. The people who are tossed afloat upon the waves by ocean disasters are not waited upon by steamers and boats' crews to see that no harm comes to them; and if BOYTON needs a steamer's aid to get across the channel, he might as well, for all practicable purposes, take his passage on the steamer at once, as require it to keep him company while he works his way across.

THE announcement that the Dominion Government is about to withdraw its $5,000,000 of deposits from the various Canadian banks has created a feeling of marked depression in financial and commercial circles there. The Government requires this sum for its expenditures on the Pacific Railroad and other public works, to meet maturing bonds and other expenses. The effect of the withdrawal of this amount of cannot fail to be severely felt. The Toronto *Globe*, however, believes that there will be no general panic, and that the country will pull through the crisis with good prospects for the future. That paper says:

"The farmers, as a rule, have not speculated during the recent prosperous times, and are not deeply in debt. Much over-trade there has been, doubtless, and probably certain branches of manufactures have been pushed beyond legitimate demand, but the resources of our monetary institutions are very great, and no solvent house is likely to be without means of passing through present difficulties. In such a case we shall doubtless have for a considerable period, and many may discover that the hopes that they had formed of finding a profit in their respective lines of business were fallacious, but the great business of the country, which is almost exclusively in articles of a staple character, needed in bad times as well as good, will go on much as usual."

WE neglected, on Monday, to call attention to the announcement of the Republican State Committee for the current year, and have thoughtlessly overlooked it since. The new Chairman, Col. HENRY M. HOYT, is a rising lawyer of Luzerne county, and one of the most active and energetic men in the Eastern part of the State. He has never been in public life as a legislator, or as a candidate, but has been for years intimately identified with politics and is thoroughly posted upon public affairs. He will give his personal attention to the canvass, and will visit as many counties in the State as he can, thus making himself personally familiar with the politics of each county; and we have no doubt he will make an excellent and efficient chairman.

The Secretaryship of the Committee has, we learn, been tendered to HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Adams county, and as this is a post equal in importance to the Chairmanship, we hope he will accept it. With two such men at the head of the Committee, we are sure of an active and successful campaign.

THE St. Louis *Times* furnishes the particulars of one of the most remarkable memorials ever presented to a legislative body, in the shape of a protest laid before the Missouri Constitutional Convention last Saturday, signed by a hundred and forty citizens of Saline county in that State —every one of them a Democrat no doubt—against the present public school system of Missouri, and a demand that henceforth no money be raised by taxation for educational purposes, excepting such as may be necessary to furnish the absolutely poor with facilities for ordinary elementary instruction. Even the *Times* feels compelled to rebuke the memorialists in the most severe terms, and to declare that the very nature of the demand is proof positive of a greater need of educational facilities in that State than now exist. The remonstrants should move out of Saline county at once. Salt won't save *them*. Let them emigrate to Clay county, and join the JAMESES and YOUNGERS.

A NOTABLE step forward in the progress of women has just been taken by the Society of Friends. Heretofore it has been the custom of the members of this Society, at the close of their religious meetings, to remain a short time in silence, when the elders arose and take each other by the hand and the meeting ends. The venerable J. A. DUGDALE, who is the head of the society in Iowa, and one of the most reverred leaders in the country, has made a radical innovation on this ancient usage. At a recent large and very impressive meeting, after the usual moment of silence, he arose, and taking a sister by the hand, he said from a conviction of duty he took her hand instead of that of the minister, because he thought the time had fully come to recognize men and women equally in the church. It is only a question of time when religious bodies generally will adopt the same wise and Christian course.

Brooklyn brevity is peculiar.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

That Beach is not yet dry.

Allen and Cary: fossil and fraud.

Negro killing bees are becoming popular again down South.

General Ord will order the peace on the Upper Rio Grande.

One of Brigham Young's sons graduated number four from West Point, this season.

Maine has a new town called Skatchawatchiekatchie. The people don't use snuff.

North Carolina boasts of an a-maizing fat woman whose stockings hold a bushel of shelled corn.

The soldiers of Indiana propose to erect a State monument to the memory of their dead comrades.

Peruvian guano is now charged with the crime of introducing the potato bug. That looks like humbug.

Our Paul Boyton declines to accept any position in the British Navy short of the command of a floatilla.

All the Southern papers are jubilant over the prospect of a year of plenty; such as has never been witnessed.

The exports from Boston this year thus far are $861,360 ahead of those for last year in the corresponding months.

European vessels in Eastern ports have promise of better employment in the increased demand for grain room.

There is an encouraging probability that raids of Mexican robbers into Texas will not be much longer unpunished.

Illinois loses every year more than a quarter of a million of dollars of taxes by the exemption of church property.

The "Jerry Dismal" of American politics" is what the Springfield *Republican* calls our lachrymose Judge Kelley.

The consolidated Virginia mine of Nevada has just declared its regular little dividend of $1,080,000 to its stockholders.

The Colorado potato bug has visited nearly every agricultural district in New Jersey and has caused terrible havoc.

Germany and Belgium have shaken hands over their little differences, but still the latter doesn't like Bismarck's grip.

A big strawberry mark. New York city consumes, at present, nearly three hundred thousand quarts of these berries daily.

Matthew Henry, and not King Solomon or Henry Clay Dean, was the author of the proverb: "Cleanliness is next to godliness."

Pope Pius scorns the imputation of having a small grain of common sense. He denies that he has made peace with the King of Italy.

"The fee snatcher who edits the nose-rag," is the trailing arbutus style of poetry a certain Indiana editor gets off about his contemporary.

The ancient city of Cætobriga, in Portugal, submerged by the sea, with all its inhabitants, in the fifth century of our era, is to be disentombed.

For the hundredth time, more or less, the Utah Mormons announce their determination to seek some foreign clime. Why don't they start?

A St. Louis boy named Turton is now an Australian nabob worth five millions of dollars. St. Louis is an excellent place to move away from.

On the basis of three persons to each name, Chicago's population is claimed to be 438,399, beating St. Louis by 21,000, and Cincinnati by 18,000.

Tennessee expects to realize $300,000 this year by a tax on dogs, and in this curageous way to increase her revenues nearly twenty-four per cent.

The Chicago *Times* thinks that the substance with which Keely, the motor man, supports the force which his great invention generates, is cheek.

Somebody says that "large ears denote broad, comprehensive views and modes of thought." If Eli Perkins sees this he will feel as proud as a jackass.

The New York *Sun* notes that in France humbuggers do not thrive as profitably as they do in this glorious country. Dana hasn't been there for years.

The Centennial managers estimate that the minimum attendance of visitors at that affair will be 3,000,000, and that the average daily attendance will be 30,000.

Meant to be sure. A New York city census taker the other day made the father of a family state definitely whether a boy two years old was married or single.

Ex-Governor Weston, of New Hampshire, is in constant receipt of letters desiring to engage him for a walking match. The Republicans gave him his walking papers.

Three hundred additional money order offices have been designated by the Post-office Department. These additions will make the total number of money order offices 3,694.

The total amount of liabilities of firms that have failed in Great Britain in the last three weeks is estimated in the financial articles of several of the New York papers at $200,000,000.

The highest mountain in the world has been discovered in New Guinea. It is 32,783 feet high, which beats Mount Everst by about 3,000 feet. It has been christened Mount Hercules.

The proposition that the women should erect a building for their own use at the Centennial is thought to be in the interest of preserving quiet in the main buildings of the Exposition.

The Russian Mennonites, despite all the efforts of the Government, have determined on emigrating to the United States. Several hundred more pioneers have just reached New York.

The weight of newspapers sent out from the New York postoffice during the first quarter of the present year aggregated 3,745,357 pounds, and the postage collected amounted to $82,353 43.

The question is asked how a lady working an afghan keeps count of all the knits, and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* combs out the supposition that she must carry them in her head.

Those active young Missouri Democrats, the Younger and James boys, are now in Kentucky, and bankers in that State have employed guards to protect their vaults against anticipated raids.

PERSONAL.

J. Russell Jones, our Minister resident at Brussels, contemplates resigning at an early day.

The new sensation is to get Queen Victoria to visit the United States in 1876. The event, could it happen, would bring half a million people to the United States from England alone.

Father Boehm, who was born a few days before the Bunker Hill fight, a week ago to-day favored an audience on Jersey City Heights with a German song taught him by a Hessian soldier ninety-five years ago.

It is now stated that the real cause of Indian Agent Saville's resignation was a quarrel between him and Red Cloud, in which the latter notified him that if he was sent back to the reservation he would be killed. Saville accompanied the party as far as Cheyenne only.

"A Mormon Wife" writes to the Salt Lake *Herald*, suggesting that Mrs. Mary Livermore be made Governor of Utah. She says the Mormon women are in the majority, have much at stake, and deserve that one be sent to govern the Territory who can appreciate their condition and give them the advice of a mother and sister.

A man was arrested in Washington on Tuesday, who for some days had been persistent in his endeavors to get into the White House to interview the President. He is either a prophet or insane, as he claims to have information that there will be a bloody war in a few years between England and the Southern States, and he wants things got ready.

One of the curiosities of the times is the Bunker Hill number of the Boston *Medical Journal*. It is edited by a descendant of General Warren. Among the curious things are, extracts from Dr. Warren's physician's diary; letter from a Hessian surgeon; Washington's complaints to his dentist of his ill-fitting false teeth: a Tory surgeon's experience at Bunker Hill; and the sick and wounded at the battle.

A woman living in Talbot county, Ga., recently gave birth to four creatures that make the county the champion in the monstrosity line. One of them had two perfectly formed human heads and a body like that of a dog; the body of another was shaped like that of a chicken and was covered with literal pin-feathers, while its head was that of a perfect pig. The other two had each four perfectly formed legs and arms.

An Iowa laborer has sued an old farmer on a rather queer contract. The man hired to the farmer on the condition that part of his wages should be paid in money, and that for the balance he should receive one of the old man's daughters in marriage. The labor was performed, and the money was paid, but the girl was not forthcoming. This was not the fault of the old man, but of his daughter, who refused to be made a subject of bargain and sale. Whereupon the laborer sued the farmer on the contract, but whether the suit is for specific performance or for damages is not stated.

STATE NEWS.

Douglassville, Berks county, has a house built it 1716.

Harrisburg will hereafter keep an official record of births.

The Roman Catholics of Tidioute are building a $5,000 school house.

Carrolltown, Cambria county, is talking of organizing a banking house.

The colored citizens of Huntingdon talk of organizing a military company.

Fred Keller, a boy of eleven years, was drowned at Warren on Sunday last.

Louis Brantiner, of Baden, Beaver county, committed suicide on Sunday last.

A clerk in a Corry hardware store skedaddled with $1,300 of his employer's cash.

Mr. George Reinoehl, an aged citizen of Lebanon, died on Friday last, aged nearly eighty.

The annual commencement of St. Vincent's College, near Latrobe, occurs on the 30th inst.

Rattlesnakes are said to be alarmingly numerous along the line of the Bell's Gap Railroad.

There are 244 Masonic blue lodges in this State, with a Master Mason membership of 34,772.

During the three months ending with the 22d inst., there were but twenty deaths in Johnstown.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax will deliver the oration at Carbondale, Luzerne county, on the 5th of July.

Clearfield schools had an average total attendance last school year of four hundred and eighty-two.

Sixty members of the Crawford family—four generations—will hold a reunion at Williamsport this week.

The fork factory at Williamsport was partially destroyed by fire on Monday. Loss $25,000; insurance $20,000.

The water supply at the Berks county poor house is failing, and efforts are making to provide for an emergency.

A Mechanicsburger was fined at Lykens, the other day, for delivering dead trees. They had the "dead wood" on him.

A million dollars worth of judgments have been entered of record in Schuylkill county, as a result of the recent coal strike.

So much devilment has been done in Dauphin county, lately, that the Criminal Court will have to sit two weeks, instead of one, as is usual.

A boy named Williams fell from a tree in Womelsdorf and sustained a concussion of the brain, which caused his death a few days afterwards.

A woman's rights sort of a turkey gobbler in Newlin township, Chester county, drove a setting turkey off her nest, and has undertaken to hatch a brood himself, and will not be driven off.

Ellis Wilson, of Newlin township, Chester county, reports having caught during the past five trapping seasons, 644 muskrats, 442 polecats, 13 flying squirrels and many birds, including an Irish swan.

Mrs. Hauss, about fifty years of age, of West Nottingham township, Chester county, was burned to death on Tuesday last. She was discovered to be on fire by some of the neighbors who hastened to the place, but found life extinct.

A few days since a boy aged ten years, son of Mr. Troutman, Tulpehocken township Berks county, while attempting to tie up a calf, was kicked on the back of the neck by the calf's mother, causing injuries which resulted in the lad's death.

In Maidencreek township, Berks county, there are four women whose united weight is almost nine hundred pounds, as follows: Mrs. Ann Snyder, 264 pounds; Mrs. Mary Strausser, 223 pounds; Mrs. Hannah Shade, 212 pounds, and Mrs. Kitty Folk, 200 pounds.

The Warren *Mail* says: There is a curiosity down by Mr. Page's shop. A little mountain ash has taken root between two branches of a maple tree eight or ten feet from the ground and seems to be growing all right. It don't care whether the ground is dry or wet.

John R. Baldwin, of West Bradford, Chester county, while in the woods cutting hoop-poles, felt a peculiar sensation about one of his legs, and looking down he espied a large black snake slowly coiling itself around his leg. The reptile was quickly shaken off and dispatched.

The Board of Examiners at the Cumberland Valley Normal School, Shippensburg, passed twenty-five out of a class of twenty-eight recommended by the faculty of the institution for graduation. Among the graduating class are fourteen ladies and eleven gentlemen. Their degrees will be conferred on July 2d.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* says: The young man named Jellison, of Bairdstown, who managed to shoot himself through the head a few days ago while blowing in the muzzle of the gun upon the trigger of which he had placed his foot, is now given up by his physicians, as they assert their inability to save his life.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the death of eleven persons—four men and seven women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of 80 years, to wit: Rosanna O'Rourk, 80; Julia Eastwood, 80; Sarah Albertson, 81; Christian Beam, 83; Mary Holroyd, 84; Hannah Regart, 86; Robert Stigile, 87; Charles J. Sutter, 87; Susanna Satterthwaite, 89; Hannah Wood, 89, and John Sculley, 96.

OHIO NEWS.

There were forty-one deaths in Cleveland last week.

Barnum went to college in Akron. It was only for an hour or two, on Tuesday, though.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hostetter, of New Lisbon, celebrated their golden wedding on the 17th inst.

Thursday afternoon the first car passed over the entire length of the Youngstown street railway.

The Odd Fellows will participate in a grand anniversary celebration at Chagrin Falls, the 30th inst.

The Disciples at Alliance are looking up a plan for their new church edifice, and talk of building this year.

John Nichols was instantly killed near Bucyrus, on Saturday, by the falling of a tree which he was cutting.

It is estimated that one hundred and fifty bushels of strawberries per day are being shipped from Barnesville.

A pair of runaway street car horses took up quarters in the Cleveland *Leader's* counting room, the other day.

Adjutant General Amos has gone to Washington to work up the question of breech loaders for the Ohio militia.

Mrs. Rebecca Hunt, aged ninety-two years, died at the residence of her son, Nathan Hunt, Esq., of Salem, June 12.

A submarine telegraph cable has been laid between Kelley's Island and Marblehead, Lake Erie; distance four and a half miles.

The Steubenville *Daily Gazette* has enlarged to twenty-eight columns and appears with a new dress. It is the live paper of the town.

The late W. D. Johnston, of Clifford, by will gives, among many large bequests, $25,000 to the University of Wooster, and $25,000 to the Board of Home Missions.

A national camp meeting will be held at Urbana, July 22 to 30 inclusive. It will be conducted by the National Association, in conjunction with the local association of Urbana.

Plans have been adopted for the building of the Fairmount Children's Home near Alliance, for Carroll and Stark counties, and bids for the contract will be received until July 20th.

Dewalt Williard and wife, of New Lisbon, reached the fifty-fifth anniversary of their marriage on last Friday. Mr. Williard is in the eighty-fifth year of his age and his wife but a few years younger.

The Board of Education of Sidney has dispensed with a superintendent in their schools, and appointed a board of examiners to visit the schools four times a year, and examine every department and report progress.

At Leesburg, on the 17th, the turnpike bridge was struck by lightning and badly damaged. Heavy timbers, braces and rafters were torn in splinters, large iron bolts cut in two, and the shingles torn and scattered in every direction.

John R. Williams, the pioneer temperance lecturer, died in Salem, June 11th. Mr. Williams was the first man after the original seven, to put his name to the Washingtonian pledge, and was a most ardent and successful worker in the temperance cause.

The Guernsey *Jeffersonian* says but little of the new wool clip has been sold in that country. Small quantities have changed hands at forty to forty-two cents. It is the prevailing opinion now among wool growers that the ruling price will be from forty to forty-five cents per pound.

The case of Bridget Kavanaugh against Thos. Rooney, brought under the Adair liquor law, was concluded last week, and Monday last Justice Russell rendered a decision, giving the plaintiff $100 damages. This is her second victory, and it is intimated that other victims are in view. —*Kent Bulletin.*

The Akron *Beacon* says: Mr. James A. Bradley, of Mogadore, a few days since sheared two ewes and nineteen yearling lambs, the twenty-one head yielding an aggregate of one hundred and eighty pounds of clean, merchantable wool, being an average of 8 pounds 9⅔ ounces to the head. One of the ewes and four of the lambs—five head in all—yielded fifty pounds, the ewe, a four year old, with a lamb by her side, yielding 11 pounds 12 ounces alone. They are of the Cotswold merino variety, and Mr. Bradley invites his wool-growing friends to match him—if they can.

OHIO CROP ITEMS.

Stark county wheat is looking well.

Grass in Huron county promises to yield heavily.

Perry county will have a fair average crop of wheat.

Apples will be almost an utter failure in Guernsey county.

Fulton county crops are look splendidly, excepting wheat.

In Lorain county the yield of grass will be the largest for years.

In Hancock county there is much complaint of cheat in the wheat.

The grape crop of Perry county will be about one-third of the average.

Wheat in Washington county will not exceed one-fourth of last year's crop.

The growing broom corn in Pickaway county is being injured by the wireworm.

The acreage of corn planted in Madison county exceeds that of any previous year.

Grass and corn are doing well in Clinton county, but the prospect for wheat is discouraging.

The growing tobacco in Belmont county is thriving under the stimulus of recent showers. Farmers are now setting out plants.

General Sherman has generally been credited with a longing for the Presidency, but the St. Louis *Republican*, which may have peculiar opportunities for learning his views, because it is published in the city of his residence, says: "We are inclined to think General Sherman has never been badly bitten by the Presidential tarantula, and if he ever was, the painful experience of Grant has probably been the means of working an effectual cure. Men aspiring to the Presidency are not apt to write and print such books as the famous 'Memoirs.'"

The Commissariat of the Body.

The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the natural sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes; but, however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The regularity in its operations which this grand tonic alterative establishes is the most direct means of obviating physical debility, impurities of the blood and affections of the discharging organs. We know that if digestion or the habit of the body is obstructed, the entire physique is weakened in consequence of insufficient conversion of the food into blood; and it is equally certain that the refuse of the system not being wholly thrown off, is sure to contaminate the vital fluid and surcharge the bowels and kidneys with vitiated matter which weakens and inflames them. The Bitters, by strengthening the organs of discharge, enables them to act vigorously, and thus liberates the pent up waste which would otherwise work incalculable injury.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. K. JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny.
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS 10 TO 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.
Parties desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. This

WEDNESDAY,
JUNE 23.
GREAT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
COMMENCING
Wednesday, June 23,
AT
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

STOCK
OF
A. W. ERWIN & CO.
This is a Special Peremptory Sale, as the Entire Stock must be disposed of.
Unprecedentes Bargains in every department.
This will be a Rare Opportunity to procure Real Bargains.
One of the LARGEST STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS IN THE MARKET to be sold
Regardless of Cost or Value.
REMEMBER!
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

DRY GOODS.
Wednesday, June 23,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT ABOUT ONE-HALF
Early Season's Prices.
Our thanks are but justly due to the public for their very liberal patronage received during the present season, as it has resulted in the same steady increase of business (despite the common complaint of dull times) that season after season of the many years of our past business intercourse has shown. This steady, active business that the public has built up for us, keeps our stock always NEW, FRESH and ATTRACTIVE, and enables us to secure for our customers the many bargains offered in Dress Goods in the Eastern markets as the season draws to a close. We are now offering NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS, just bought, in many cases at one-half the prices they were a few weeks since.
AT 12½ CTS.,
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
That have been selling at 25 cts.
AT 18¾ CTS. AND 25 CTS.,
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
That have been selling at 37½ cts. and 50 cts.
AT 37½ CTS. AND 50 CTS.,
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
That have been selling at 75 cts. and $1 00.
Everything New and Desirable in
Black Hernanjas and Grenadines.
DeBeges, Poplins and Mohairs.
Plaid Dress Goods, great variety.
Pongees and Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
New Fine Dress Goods.
Dress Linens and Wash Fabrics.
New Black Cashmeres.
New Black Mohair Alpacas.
Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
Colored and Striped Dress Silks.
Mourning Dress Goods.
ALL OFFERED AT
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
Jas. Caldwell AND Co
Have Just Opened at their
NEW STORE,
115 AND 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY,
A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
Which Buyers will find well worthy of inspection before making their purchases.
BLACK SILKS,
Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $3 00.
FANCY SILKS,
IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS
ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN
DRESS GOODS,
For Suits and Costumes.
BLACK DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS,
WOOL DELAINES,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
BRILLIANTEENS AND ALPACAS.
Black Grenadines & Hernanis.
NEW STYLES IN
Spring Shawls, Suits and Costumes
The NEW CUIRASS AND TABLIER, made up and in Patterns.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS.
100 PIECES BLACK ALPACA SUITS, at Ten Dollars each, a Great Bargain.
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS!
APRIL 1, 1875.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.
New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.
CARPETS!
The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!
REMEMBER!
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.
AND
Wednesday, June 23.
ttths
PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.
USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

DRY GOODS.
Wednesday, June 23,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY
LADIES' READY MADE SUITS
AT
Extraordinary Low Prices.
Our sales in this Department have already far surpassed those of any preceding season. Manufacturing largely Ladies' Suits, &c., in the building, under our own auspices, from materials bought in large quantities at the lowest possible prices, and as all our garments are made from the latest and most approved patterns and well made, we can offer inducements unsurpassed anywhere.
Ladies' Linen and White Suits.
Ladies' DeBege and Plaid Suits.
Ladies' Alpaca Suits.
Ladies' Pongee and Poplin Suits.
Misses' Summer Suits.
Children and Infants' Suits and Dresses,
Ladies' Suits, Dresses, &c.,
MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.
New Lace Sacques, Capes, &c.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques, &c.
Summer Shawls.
Mourning Shawls.
Silk and Cashmere Polonaises, &c.
A
JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.,
MARKET STREET,
ALL THE LATE
Domestic
IN STOCK AND
Buyers will consult their own interests by looking through our stock. Our lines of NO TIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDER IES, PARASOLS, SUN SHADES, FANS, &c., unsurpassed and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Wholesale Only.
MILLINERY STRAW GOODS, &C.
MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.
SUMMER RESORTS.
RENOVO HOTEL.
THIS PLEASANT AND POPULAR
SUMMER RESORT,
AT RENOVO, PENNSYLVANIA,
On the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is now open for the accomodation of visitors. The situation of the Hotel, immediately on the Susquehanna river, in the midst of splendid mountain scenery and contiguous to celebrated Gunning and Trout fishing regions, renders it specially attractive, while the accomodations provided are of the very best kind.
Excursion Tickets to Renovo are sold at all the principal offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For Roo

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

G. B. HILL,

This No. 108 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 23, 1875.

The Cashier of the United States Depository remarked the other day that it is doubtful whether any more fifty-cent fractional currency notes would be sent on from Washington.

Take this statement with the announcement that the Director of the Mint is now in the silver producing country looking after the silver supply for the Government, and it begins to look as if the United States Government was about to attempt to try to carry into effect the law which looks to the resumption of specie payments in the near future.

The friends of resumption, so far as it relates to the introduction of silver and the abandonment of our present fractional currency, agree that with gold at ten per cent. premium it will not pay to hoard up silver or ship it abroad. Silver bullion is now quoted at 55¾d. per ounce, which is lower than it has been for a series of years, and it is a fact in which this country is deeply interested in view of the movement now contemplated.

A matter which is likely to assist our Government in this effort is the fact that Germany is now demonetizing her silver coinage, and is trying to get rid of it by the introduction of gold in its stead. It is estimated that Germany has $300,000,000 of demonetized silver coin to get rid of, while our Government stands committed to replace her $16,000,000 of fractional notes with silver, the success of which depends upon the market price of silver.

This has fallen 4d. per ounce, or about 9 per centum within the last three years, and the question now is, whether this decline is permanent or only temporary. The large and constantly increasing supply from this country together with the effort—which will be continued until the surplus stock—is exhausted of Germany to get rid of her silver coin has brought about this decline and is likely to make that decline permanent. Holland and Belgium are also preparing to follow the example of Germany, and establish a gold standard of values. Should this be so it is estimated that there will be another $100,000,000 in addition to the $300,000,000 discarded by Germany, to come upon the market.

The Asiatic countries seem to be a reservoir into which all the silver of the world is poured. To meet this demand the standard of our silver dollar coinage was changed and the trade dollar was authorized so that it would be the same in value as the Mexican dollar and thus be utilized in our exchanges with China and Japan.

The English statistics show that Egypt and the East import from twenty to thirty million dollars of silver yearly and have done so for years past. Under this demand will they remain stationary or decrease, bears directly on the future price of silver, and with this on the probable success of the United States Government in its attempt to substitute silver coins for fractional currency.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, }
PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1875. }

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The opening of the stock market to-day was attended by intense excitement, and was in full sympathy with the strength manifested yesterday towards the close of business.

Pacific Mail was the leading feature, and the first transactions in this stock were made at 28 and on a small outside figure. The highest rumors were afloat, with regard to the new arrangement with the Australian Government, that it was supposed that a quarter and a corner in the stock was not improbable. Soon after the opening of business, however, there was a strong disposition shown to realize and its quotation began to decline. It is impossible to form any opinion as to the immediate future of this stock, as so much depends upon the action of the manipulators. The friends of the company, however, speak confidently of the ultimate value and of the improved prospect of their Pacific trade. On the other hand, the leading houses here who are identified with the short interest in it, assert that its recent advance has been answered by a corresponding sale of stock to depress its quotation. Hannibal and St. Joseph has been conspicuous for its strength today, on the report that the Supreme Court had decided that this company was not liable for State, county or municipal taxes, and it looks like advancing from here.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 15 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
June 23, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	117½	117¾	117½	117½		
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118½		118			118
5-20's, 1862	118		118			118
5-20's, 1864	118½		118½			118½
5-20's, 1865, reg	118½		118½			118½
5-20's, 1865, new	124		124			124
5-20's, 1867, coup	124½		124½			124½
5-20's, 1867, registered	121½		121½			121½
5-20's, 1868	120		120			120
10-40's	117		117			117
10-40's, coupon	119½		119½			119½
Currency 6's	122¾		122¾			122¾
New 5 per cents	108		108			108
Western Union Tel	72	71	72	71¾	72	72
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	28	27¾	28	28	28	28
Panama	115					
Adams Express	50		50½			50½
Wells Fargo Express	63		63			63
American Express	48		48			48
United States Exp	45		45			45
New York Central	102½		102½			102½
Erie	13¾	13½	13¾			13¾
Michigan Central	90		90			90
Michigan Southern	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½
Illinois Central	96		96			96
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾	88	88	88	88
Chicago & Northw'n	27½		27½			27½
Do preferred	49½		49½			49½
Rock Island	107		107			107
St. Paul, common	34		34			34
Do preferred	54		54			54
Wabash, common	20		20			20
Fort Wayne	96½		96½			96½
Ohio & Mississippi	19		19			19
Union Pacific	73¼	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Harlem	130		130			130
Hannibal and St. Joe	24		24			24
Atlantic & Pac. Tel	4	3¾	4	4	4	4
C., C. & I. C						
South Carolinas, Act'l	34		34			34
South Carolinas, July	34		34			34
Missouri 6's	103½		103½			103½

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50	
Reading, sales	55¾	
United Cos. of N. J., sales	123	
Oil Creek	9½	9¾
Lehigh Valley, sales	61½	
Allegheny Valley, sales	93¼	
P. C. & St. L. mort. bds., sales	77¾	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 117¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Money was easy at 2@3 per cent., closing at the lower figure. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent.

STERLING

Steady for sixty days at 480¼@483¾ and strong for sight at 484½@486.

GOLD

Opened at 117¾ and closed at 117¼. Borrowing rate 1@2 per cent.; loans also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $49,000. Clearings $42,000,000. Customs receipts $432,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds firm. State bonds quiet and strong. The stock market was strong and higher, the advance ranging from ½@2¾ per cent. Pacific Mail was the leading feature, declining to 27¾, rallying and later rising to 29¾. Transactions were large and extended to 70 with considerable ammunition. Lake Shore advanced from 69¾ to 71¾. Western Union from 72¾ to 73¾. St. Paul from 33¾ to 35. Northwestern from 53¾ to 55¾, and Union Pacific from 73¼ to 74. At second call the market was strong at the highest points. The Pacific Mail Steamship directors this morning authorized their London agent to sign a contract with the Colonial Government of Australia for mail service between San Francisco and Australia. The Pacific Mail Company will receive about $91,00 per annum for this service, a large portion of which will be net profit to the company. The strength in Pacific Mail was due to the above statement and the publication of the fact that the earnings of the company under the new management have largely increased, showing a gain of 12 per cent. for 1874. Stocks were strong and higher in closing dealings, with a buoyant feeling in some shares. Pacific Mail led the market both in point of activity and buoyancy, rising to 31¾. Stock was scarce for delivery to-day and as high as 1-32 per cent was paid for the use of it. Lake Shore was very strong and closed at 72, the highest point of the day. New York Central advanced to 103, an improvement of 1 per cent. over the opening prices. Union Pacific rose to 74, St. Paul to 35, Northwestern to 55¾ and Erie to 13¾. Rock Island sold at 108, against 107¾ at the close yesterday. Colorado Coal and Iron Central advanced from 4 to 4½. Investment shares were strong. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 220,000 shares, of which 90,000 were Western Union, 7,000 Northwestern, 5,500 Erie and 60,000 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

Canton	62¾	Do preferred	34½
W. U. Tel	73¾	Toledo & Wabash	7
Quicksilver	15¾	Do preferred	15
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne, ex-div	97½
Wells-Fargo Ex	63	Terre Haute	4
American Express	56	Do preferred	19
U. S. Express	45	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	29¾	Do preferred	120
New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	13¾	Clev., Col. & Cin	49
Do preferred	29¾	Burlington & Q	113
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	69¾
Do preferred	132	C. C. & I. C	96
Mich. Central	90½	Illinois Central	101¾
Cleveland & Pitts.	89¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23
Northwestern	36¾	Union Pac. stock	73¾
Do preferred	49¾	Central Pac. bds	103¾
Rock Island	107¾	North Pacific bds	105¾
N. J. Central	116	Del. & Lack	105
St. Paul	33	Bankers' Bills	483½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118	5-20's, 1867	122
5-20's, 1862	118	5-20's, 1868	121½
5-20's, 1864	118½	5-20's, 1865	122
5-20's, 1865	122¾	New 5's	108
5-20's, 1865, new	124	Currency 6's	122¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	103	Virginia, old	58
Tennessee, old	47	N. Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, new	46½	N. Carolina, new	31
Virginia, new	57½		

COTTON.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Cotton firm at 15⅝@15¾c. Futures closed firm; sales of 57,700 bales as follows: June, 15.17@15.19c; July, 15.59@15.60c; August, 15.41@15.42c; September, 15.15@15.16c; October, 14.52@14.53c; November, 14.11@14.12c; December, 14.02@14.03c; January, 14.07@14.08c; February, 14.19@14.20c; March, 14.32@14.33c; April, 14.45@14.46c; May, 14.58@14.59c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 15½c; middling Orleans 15¾c; sales 4,000 bales; net receipts 1,000 bales; gross 1,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales; stock 74,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, June 24, 1875. }

Mercantile circles to-day were rather disposed toward quiet; in no article of trade, except the single instance of cheese, did business exceed an average activity, and in many instances the market was decidedly dull. The dullness however, was not more than was expected at this season, and the aggregate volume of trade did not fall very far below the average for this time of the year. The especial feature of the market were not very numerous. Grain was quite dull, with corn easy but perhaps a little steadier than the preceding day, while oats were moving downward in a very decided manner. Flour was firm and active. Hay was weak, tending downward with large receipts, while mill feed seemed to have gained a little steadiness since the previous day. In produce, apples and butter were dull and unchanged, while fresh fruits were active; cheese was in brisk demand and tending upward, and potatoes were quite strong. Groceries reported a fair trade to day, which was some improvement on the previous day. Sugars are firm, oranges and lemons are advanced, and fish are lower. Provisions remain unchanged with a steady jobbing trade. Wool continues in the inactive condition already reported, both buyers and sellers being disposed to hold off. Brooms are lower and we reduce our quotations 25c. We note a reduction in oils also. Dry goods and general merchandise are moderately active without especial features to note.

Rumors were current on the streets to-day and yesterday that a reduction in freight rates was to be made on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company west from this city. As yet nothing authoritative has transpired in reference to that subject. It gains some credence, however, from the allegation in connection with that point, that it is the result of the agreement recently concluded between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads. So far as the results of that conference have been made public they have been unexpectedly favorable to Pittsburgh interests. Through rates from the western cities to the seaboard have been advanced, and eastern rates from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore have been reduced, so as to place our merchants in the interests more nearly on an equality with those of other trade centers than has been the case for years past. If the same policy obtains with regard to our Western connections, and our routes of oil transportation, which is rumored, and which would be consistent with the others, Pittsburgh will have reason to regard this treaty of the railway magnates as a great event in her business history.

The New York *Bulletin*, in a recent editorial on "the market for the next crops," takes into consideration the decrease of home consumption incident on the derangement of industries and the general economy necessary in manufacturing localities, the increase of cereals in the South, hitherto a large consumer of breadstuffs, and the lack of augmentation of population, concludes as follows: "Third, as to the prospective export outlet, there are the same western and unanimous crop reports coming from Europe, France alone having suffered slightly from drought. It must also be borne in mind that the word is a peace, and hence the withdrawal of a large proportion of all kinds of labor, and especially from agricultural pursuits, is at the minimum figure. This fact must have an influential effect on the acreage of. Taking, then, with a continuance of present flattering crop prospects the world over, all the indications would seem to favor low prices for the year to come. This does not apply to one staple, but to all, and it is worthy of remark that the rule now commenced in 1874 this is about the first time when this could really be said without qualification."

The increased acreage of wheat in the South, and larger yield of this cereal over a previous ruling one, makes the harvesting of the Southern crop of more importance than usual to our readers, from the fact that there will be a greater surplus to ship to Northern markets. Upon these prospects the Memphis *Appeal* says that while the yield will not be as large as it would have been had the fall sowing been deeper, yet it will be much greater than formerly, because of improved tillage and more general use of fertilizers. Many counties in Tennessee, it is said, will produce a twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre, while formerly only ten to fifteen bushels were grown; yet there are other counties where these conditions were not regarded, that will not yield more than one-half to ten bushels. However this may be in some sections, all accounts agree that the wheat crop in the country around Memphis—in Arkansas, Mississippi, North Alabama and West Tennessee—is very fine. There has, it is said, been a few days, however, appearance of rust, but it has been upon the blade and not the stalk, and has done very little damage. The prospects of the fine weather for harvesting are good, and farmers are urged to save their wheat and have it ready for shipment direct for the market as soon as possible, and the merchants are urged to prevent buying wheat as soon as it comes in and ship it to more Northern markets.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,490	Apples, bbls	21
Corn bushels	400	Butter, pkgs	40
Oats, bus	2,828	Potatoes, bus	2,257
Bacon, tcs	93	Wheat, bus	1,670

The following are the prices of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,220	8,344	17,635
Apples, bbls	251	250	501
Cheese, lbs	1,841	1,792	3,633
Corn, bush	4,445	3,400	8,845
Wheat, bus	1,850	9,818	11,668
Barley, bush	450		450
Oats, bushels	19,230	19,228	38,807
Butter, pkgs	270	231	501
Bacon, lbs	10,200	7,974	18,174
Bacon, tcs	620	723	1,343
Potatoes, bush	2,315	6,406	8,721
Hay, bales	2,040	2,134	4,203

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of goods, unless stated to the contrary, are free of cartage.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN.—There was a dull market to-day, with prices steady except in oats. Receipts are light, amounting to only 31,516 bushels for the week ending to-day. *Wheat* is steady with very little doing. Receipts for the past week were 9,818 bushels, mostly consigned to millers direct. We note the sale of 1 car No. 2 spring wheat at $1 20. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white amber wheat at $1 49@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois red winter $1 30@1 32; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 28@1 30; spring wheat is steady, No. 2 Chicago selling at $1 25@1 26. *Corn* is very light, receipts of but 2,450 bushels for the week ending to-day. Until the supply is much more than adequate, prices were alike through from to-day previously and quotations unchanged. Nothing was doing in the market. We quote nominal at 76@77c per bushel for yellow; 74@75c for high-mixed; 72@73c for low-mixed and white. We quote ear at 74@75c for yellow; 72@73c for mixed and white. We heard of sales of car corn as follows: 1 car white, on track, at 79½; 1 car mixed, 75c; 2 cars yellow 75c; 1 car yellow 76c. (This sale was made last week.) *Oats* showed a very sharp downward tendency to-day. The Chicago market is relatively lower than Pittsburgh and oats can be laid here from Chicago some cents less than today's asking prices. Consequently the market was down at the close and 2c lower decidedly to-day. Sales were made of a half car white oats at 52c; a car mixed at 50c; a half car light mixed 52c; 1 car white at 48c. The market ended at 47@48c per bushel asked for white, but car sales could hardly be made at these prices; mixed was quotable at 44@46c. Receipts of oats for the past week ending to-day were 19,228 bushels. *Rye* was nominal, at $1 15@1 18 per bushel. Nothing was done in barley. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule about 2c above these quotations.

MILL FEED.—The market continues easy, but moderately active. We heard of a sale of 1 car No. 1 middlings at $1 50. We quote bran at $17 00@17 50 per ton; No. 2 do $16 00@16 50; middlings at $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 60@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES.—The supply of choice is limited, and receipts are light, being 272 barrels for the past week. There is not much trouble in meeting the demand however. We quote choice to sound fruit at $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; lower grades are not wanted, and are quoted nominally at $2 00@4 00.

BUTTER.—The market is dull and inactive. We quote at 20@25c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for choice to west Virginia for common to fair.

BEANS.—The market is easy and tending downward. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bushel; medium at $1 85@1 90; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER.—The market continues dull, a large share of the trade being supplied by country wagons. The receipts by rail for the past week were 231 packages. Prices are about as last reported. Some extra creamery rolls sold at 26c; we quote choice do at 24@25c; good to prime 23@24c; fair to good 22@23c; common to fair 20@21c. The lower grades are very difficult to sell. CHEESE.—There was a very brisk demand today, the trade being the most active since last fall. Prices are firm, showing upward, though no quotable change is noted. The week's receipts were 1,962 boxes. We note: at 10½@11c for Ohio factory; New York factory 12½@13c; Ohio flat 12½@13c; Limburger 12@14c.

CHICKENS.—We note prime sweet at $5 00@10 00 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES.—There is a moderate demand. We quote at $6 00@9 00 per barrel; $2 75@3 00 per box.

EGGS.—The market was rather weak to-day, receipts were generally off about 1c. Some houses still asked 20c, but nearly all the transactions were at 19c, which we quote as the closing figure.

FEATHERS.—We note round lot transactions at 56@58c. A light jobbing business is reported at 60c. The market is dull; and to press business, quotations would have to be shaded.

FRESH FRUITS.—Gooseberries are coming in, and are in fair demand at 7@8c per quart. Cherries are in moderate inquiry at $2 50@2 75 per bushel.

FOWLS.—The market continues firm and active, and the old stock is sold closely up to receipts which were 6,406 bushels for the past week. Prices are about higher; we note a sale sold on track at 9c, and 40 was offered for two or more to arrive to-morrow. We quote at 8½@9c ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless 8c@8 00 ₱ bushel; sales on track at $1 30@1 40 ₱ bushel for peach blows; 90@95c for Peerless.

POULTRY.—Live chickens are in moderate supply and steady at 25@30c ₱ pair.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS.—We quote dried apples at 5@5½c ₱ lb for choice; dried blackberries are quiet at 10@11c ₱ lb; dried peaches are firm at 10½@11c ₱ lb for choice to prime. Honey is in good supply at 22½@25c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat honey 20@22c ₱ lb. Maple sugar pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

STRAWBERRIES.—The supply is ample and the market is steady at 7@8c ₱ quart; 70@75c per box as to quality.

SORGHUM.—We quote refined buckwheat steady at $1 75@2 00 per bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00.

VEGETABLES.—We quote green peas at $1 00@5 00 ₱ barrel. Onions are quoted at 25@30c ₱ dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in crates are jobbing at $1 25@1 50 ₱ box. Radishes are selling at 25@30c ₱ dozen bunches. Bermuda tomatoes are quoted at 75c@$1 00 ₱ box; $4 50 ₱ crate. New Southern potatoes are coming in freely; quoted at $5 50@6 00 ₱ barrel. Cucumbers 20@25c per dozen.

Provisions.

There is a steady jobbing demand at generally unchanged prices, the exception being in lard oil on which we reduce our quotations. The week's receipts were 7,974 packages and 746 tierces, which is estimated at over 350,000 pounds.

BACON.—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13½c.

HAMS.—We quote plain sugar-cured at 18½c ₱ lb, canvassed do 19c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10¾c ₱ lb; do canvassed 11c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 15½c; do canvassed 15¾c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 18c; canvassed 19½c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, 95 50; ham sausage, 10c.

MESS PORK.—There is an easy feeling. We quote at $21 25@22 00 per bbl.

LARD.—The market is easy. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, 9¾@9¾c; half bbls do 10¼c; in buckets, 15c; in 3-lb caddies, 17½c; in 5-lb caddies do, 16c; in 2-lb pails do, 18c; in 3-lb do, 17¾c; in 5-lb do, 17½c.

LARD OIL.—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 05@1 07 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do 90@92c; No. 2, 80@82c.

TALLOW.—Sales at 8½c ₱ lb for choice, and 8c for medium

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended June 15, 1875, were as follows:

	Pork.	Beef.	Lard.	Bacon.	Cheese.	Tallow.
	bbls.	pkgs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
This week	1,342	1,210	1,291,614	1,090,734	2,260,965	965,029
Prev. week	3,208	1,696	1,388,020	1,583,231	3,022,535	455,275
Corresp'd'g week 1874	2,225	1,805	1,539,352	3,038,158	3,686,374	2,770,555
Corresp'd'g week 1873	2,997	1,443	2,966,963	2,965,203	1,498,615	1,522,338

And from November 1 to June 15, inclusive, for four years:

	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.
Pork, bbls	115,961	158,127	121,205	104,745
Beef, bbls. and tcs	78,933	84,586	73,687	48,072
Lard, lbs	98,776,200	112,241,057	134,718,100	122,676,375
Bacon, lbs	123,122,140	104,892,622	238,962,498	163,385,334
Butter, lbs	2,276,801	1,993,100	1,844,000	1,830,628
Cheese, lbs	30,040,833	25,668,845	28,856,678	15,623,262
Tallow, lbs	55,007,686	41,315,281	35,787,025	38,945,893

Petroleum.

June 24.—The petroleum markets yesterday were unchanged and no events took place to disturb the rather monotonous quiet which has settled down over the crude and refined markets during the past two weeks. The Refiners' Association and the new pipe connections with their organizations are the principal topics of interest, and they were fully discussed without however evolving any new points.

CRUDE.—The market is quiet but firm. We quote United at wells at $1 03¾@$1 10; Union do, $1 06@1 07¾; Kerns, Reiter and Grant do, $1 03@1 02½; immediate shipment free on board cars, $1 32½@1 35. Sales were made of 3,000 barrels, at Parkers and 13,000 barrels at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED.—The market continues quiet but firm, as although the demand for export is light, the stocks abroad are not anxious to sell at quotations, and consequently, offerings are light. We quote standard white on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad track at 20½@18½c on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 19½@18c. New York delivery 12¾c for prompt; 13¼c for early July. Philadelphia delivery quied at 12¾c for spot; 12¾@12¾c for July. Baltimore is quoted at 12½c. The amount of oil moving out to European ports at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore at latest dates is stated as follows:

At New York.	Ref., bbls.	Ref., cases.	Crd., bbls.	Nap., bbls.
Capacity of vessels on north loading petroleum	121,700	74,000	10,000	
Amount on board	16,300	16,500	2,200	
Required to fill	105,400	57,500	7,900	
At Philadelphia.	Ref., bbls.	Ref., cases.	Crd., bbls.	Nap., bbls.
Capacity of vessels on north loading petroleum	97,500	14,000	13,700	6,600
Amount on board	17,800		2,300	2,100
Required to fill	79,800	14,000	11,400	4,500
Stock on hand June 12	26,500			

At Baltimore there was, on June 19th, a capacity on berth of 31,600 bbls refined oil, and 15,000 bbls on board, leaving 25,600 bbls required to fill.

OIL BARRELS.—Are weak and lower. We quote delivered at $1 05@1 07½ ₱ barrel; for greater surplus to ship to Northern markets.

Upon these prospects the Memphis *Appeal* says that while the yield will not be as large as it would have been had the fall sowing been deeper, yet it will be much greater than formerly, because of improved tillage and more general use of fertilizers. Many counties in Tennessee, it is said, will produce a twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre, while formerly only ten to fifteen bushels were grown; yet there are other counties where these conditions were not regarded, that will not yield more than one-half to ten bushels. However this may be in some sections, all accounts agree that the wheat crop in the country around Memphis—in Arkansas, Mississippi, North Alabama and West Tennessee—is very fine. There has, it is said, been a few days, however, appearance of rust, but it has been upon the blade and not the stalk, and has done very little damage. The prospects of the fine weather for harvesting are good, and farmers are urged to save their wheat and have it ready for shipment direct for the market as soon as possible, and the merchants are urged to prevent buying wheat as soon as it comes in and ship it to more Northern markets.

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MILL FEED.—The market continues active and strong. The week's receipts were 8,346 barrels. We note a sale of 100 barrels baker's flour at $5 00 per barrel. We quote jobbing sale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50@7 00; red wheat flour ₱ 46; rye sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Graham flour of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 50@7 00; red winter wheat flour $6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour ₱ 26@26 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25@5 50; dozen packages, $6 00@6 25; oatmeal $8 50@9 00.

HAY.—The supply was liberal, being 291 bales for the week. The market was easy, tending downward. We noted sales of 1 car No. 1 timothy at $22 00@23 00; 1 car at $20 00. We quote prime timothy on track at $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; upland prairie nominally $19 00@20 00. Sales from store were active at $24 00@28 00. Loose hay is selling at $26 00@28 00; clover No. 1 $25 00@26 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED.—The market continues easy, but moderately active. We heard of a sale of 1 car No. 1 middlings at $1 50. We quote bran at $17 00@17 50 per ton; No. 2 do $16 00@16 50; middlings at $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 60@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES.—The supply of choice is limited, and receipts are light, being 272 barrels for the past week. There is not much trouble in meeting the demand however. We quote choice to sound fruit at $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; lower grades are not wanted, and are quoted nominally at $2 00@4 00.

BUTTER.—The market is dull and inactive. We quote at 20@25c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for choice to west Virginia for common to fair.

BEANS.—The market is easy and tending downward. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bushel; medium at $1 85@1 90; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER.—The market continues dull, a large share of the trade being supplied by country wagons. The receipts by rail for the past week were 231 packages. Prices are about as last reported. Some extra creamery rolls sold at 26c; we quote at choice do at 24@25c; good to prime 23@24c; fair to good 22@23c; common to fair 20@21c. The lower grades are very difficult to sell.

CHEESE.—There was a very brisk demand today, the trade being the most active since last fall. Prices are firm, showing upward, though no quotable change is noted. The week's receipts were 1,962 boxes. We note: at 10½@11c for Ohio factory; New York factory 12½@13c; Ohio flat 12½@13c; Limburger 12@14c.

CHICKENS.—We quote prime sweet at $5 00@10 00 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES.—There is a moderate demand. We quote at $6 00@9 00 per barrel; $2 75@3 00 per box.

EGGS.—The market was rather weak to-day, receipts were generally off about 1c. Some houses still asked 20c, but nearly all the transactions were at 19c, which we quote as the closing figure.

FEATHERS.—We note round lot transactions at 56@58c. A light jobbing business is reported at 60c. The market is dull; and to press business, quotations would have to be shaded.

FRESH FRUITS.—Gooseberries are coming in, and are in fair demand at 7@8c per quart. Cherries are in moderate inquiry at $2 50@2 75 per bushel.

FOWLS.—The market continues firm and active, and the old stock is sold closely up to receipts which were 6,406 bushels for the past week. Prices are about higher; we note a sale sold on track at 9c, and 40 was offered for two or more to arrive to-morrow. We quote at 8½@9c ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless 8c@8 00 ₱ bushel; sales on track at $1 30@1 40 ₱ bushel for peach blows; 90@95c for Peerless.

POULTRY.—Live chickens are in moderate supply and steady at 25@30c ₱ pair.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS.—We quote dried apples at 5@5½c ₱ lb for choice; dried blackberries are quiet at 10@11c ₱ lb; dried peaches are firm at 10½@11c ₱ lb for choice to prime. Honey is in good supply at 22½@25c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat honey 20@22c ₱ lb. Maple sugar pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

STRAWBERRIES.—The supply is ample and the market is steady at 7@8c ₱ quart; 70@75c per box as to quality.

SORGHUM.—We quote refined buckwheat steady at $1 75@2 00 per bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00.

VEGETABLES.—We quote green peas at $1 00@5 00 ₱ barrel. Onions are quoted at 25@30c ₱ dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in crates are jobbing at $1 25@1 50 ₱ box. Radishes are selling at 25@30c ₱ dozen bunches. Bermuda tomatoes are quoted at 75c@$1 00 ₱ box; $4 50 ₱ crate. New Southern potatoes are coming in freely; quoted at $5 50@6 00 ₱ barrel. Cucumbers 20@25c per dozen.

Provisions.

There is a steady jobbing demand, at generally unchanged prices, the exception being in lard oil on which we reduce our quotations. The week's receipts were 7,974 packages and 746 tierces, which is estimated at over 350,000 pounds.

BACON.—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13½c

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 24, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	Dir.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.880	70	84	W.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.840	87	59	S. W.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.842	77	69	S. W.	Clear.

Mean barometer...29.842 Highest thermom... 89
Mean thermometer... 78 Lowest thermom... 67

Sheltering Arms Festival.

Don't forget the Sheltering Arms Festival to-morrow (Friday,) between the hours of twelve and four o'clock. The ladies have gone to considerable expense to make the festival a success, and it is to be hoped the gentlemen will properly respond.

Boy Bitten By Dogs.

Tuesday evening two bulldogs belonging, respectively, to Fred. Kaufe and Chris. Wilbert, of Mount Washington, engaged in a fight, and during the battle a little son of Mr. Kauff got mixed up with the animals and was severely bitten. Mr. Kauff, as soon as he learned of the occurrence, took up a revolver and killed both dogs.

Dwelling Burned.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon the frame dwelling of William Knowlton, situated on South street, in the Thirty-first ward, South Side, took fire and was burned down. A considerable portion of the furniture was saved but is damaged condition. The loss will be about $1,800. The fire was caused by children who were playing with matches.

Patronize Home Enterprise.

I have at great expense got up patterns, moulds and ornaments for manufacturing stoves and fancy lamps of all descriptions, and I am now prepared to offer to the public the best, and, in fact, the only assortment of fancy lamps ever offered for sale in the city, cheaper and better than Eastern prices. JOHN MORROW,
Lamp Emporium, No. 112 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

A Fight With Burglars

About one o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. John Stacy, an Allegheny coal dealer, residing at 181 Rebecca street, was awakened by a movement of his pillow, and sitting up in bed he discovered a man in the act of pulling his (Mr. Stacy's) pants from under the pillow. He sprang out of bed and seized the intruder, when a desperate struggle ensued, in which Mr. Stacy was getting the best of his an agonist, when an accomplice of the villain rushed in from an adjoining room and dealt Mr. S. a stunning blow on the head with a handy billy, which caused him to relinquish his grasp from burglar No. 1. The two villains then beat a hasty retreat.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

Ex-Vice President Colfax, with his wife and child, was in the city yesterday for a few hours, en route to Maryland, on a visit to friends. Mr. Colfax closed his lecture course for the season at Albion, Mich., a few days ago, with a brilliant address to the students of Michigan University on the "Higher Life," followed by his famous oration on "Abraham Lincoln." He has been as eminently successful on the lyceum platform as he was in public political life, and is, moreover, he says, a thousand times happier for the change, as he certainly looks a thousand times healthier of body. He is already overwhelmed with applications to lecture next season, and will be compelled to decline many offers from lecture bureaus simply to stretch the weeks beyond their usual length. He is to-day the most popular and most sought after platform orator in the country, not even excepting Phillips or Gough. We are inclined to believe him the most tireless, also.

Hiland School Election.

At a special meeting of the Directors of Hiland School, held on Tuesday evening last, George P. Fulton, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Principal for the ensuing year, with the following corps of teachers: Misses H. J. Lyon, F. C. Kyle, E. J. Bridge, M. J. Clark, Rachael Ewing, Annie G. Christy, N. J. Gillespie, M. N. Reid and Laura J. Allen.

The resignation of Mrs. Sadie L. Nicholson, teacher in room No. 5, was accepted, and a resolution, referring to her faithful services in the school, was directed to be placed upon the records of the board.

We congratulate the patrons of the Hiland School, in having secured for another year the services of Mr. Fulton, as Principal, and the excellent corps of ladies above named. Mr. Fulton has, during the past few years in which he has been in charge here, placed Hiland in the very front rank of our public schools; and, with an intelligent Board of Directors and faithful and competent assistants, will leave nothing undone which will tend to promote the intellectual and moral welfare of the hundreds of pupils which make up his classes.

Last Week's Mortality.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following mortuary report for the week ending last Saturday: The number of deaths occurring in the city during the period covered by the report is 42, and the causes were:

Accident, by burn, 1; asthma, 1; cholera, infantum, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 2; debility, 1; diarrhea, 1; enteritis, 3; erysipelas, 1; scarlet fever, 3; heart, disease not specified, 2; heart, valvular disease, 1; hernia, 2; hemorrhage of bowels, 1; heart clot, 1; marasmus, 4; malformation of heart, 1; meningitis, 3; measles, 1; metro-peritonitis, 2; pneumonitis, 3; whooping cough, 1. Color—white, males, 22; females, 18; colored, male, 1; female, 1. Social relations—Married, 12; single, 26; widowers, 1. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 27; other parts of the United States, 6; Germany, 4; Ireland, 4; other foreigners, 1. Age—Under one year, 14; from one to two years, 4; from two to five years, 4; from five to ten years, 2; from ten twenty years, 1; from twenty to thirty years, 5; from thirty to forty years, 2; from forty to fifty years, 5; from fifty to sixty years, 1; from sixty to seventy years, 3; from seventy to eighty years, 1. Localities—City wards, 41; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 1.

The South Side Fire.

The building on the South Side, near the Monongahela bridge, destroyed by fire yesterday morning, belonged to Lyon, Shorb & Co., and as we have already stated, was occupied as a steel casting shop by Hussey, Dravo & Co. The building was very old and of little value. The losses are estimated at about $3,500, principally in machinery, upon which there was no insurance. The fire was discovered first in the end next the river, where no fire is kept, and where a barrel of crude oil was kept under the lower corner of the building. The watchman and the men in charge of the annealing furnaces, who discovered the fire, state that the oil was burning when they saw the conflagration first, and in less than five minutes the lower end of the works was in flames. The firm are of the opinion that the fire was communicated to the oil by incendiary. The end of the building over the river bank is erected on trussels, with an open space underneath, where a barrel of crude oil was kept for safety upon the ground. An employee of the glass works noticed three men prowling around on the river bank about one hour before the fire was discovered.

Among the property destroyed was the following: A lot of tools belonging to Mr. McIlhenny, pattern maker, together with patterns, valued in all at $300; the tools of the flask maker, worth $75; a lot of steel pinions, belonging to Lloyd & Sons; lot of castings for a firm in California; 275 pieces of steel castings for a Michigan firm, and which were to have been shipped yesterday; box of castings ready for shipment to Myers & Co., New York.

The house of John McInerney, a steel melter employed at the works, was badly damaged. The occupant succeeded in saving his furniture.

The firm of Hussey, Dravo & Co. received a large number of orders for work yesterday and will resume operations this morning, in that portion of the building which was saved. It is their intention to rebuild at once.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the absence of Judge Stowe, his honor Judge Sterrett took charge of this court yesterday, and disposed of a number of unimportant cases.

John Hays was convicted of felonious assault and battery, in stabbing Noah Jackson, in an alley off Sixth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in April last.

Frank Saltars, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Edward Richardson, was acquitted.

In the case of George Fisher, indicted for *larceny of coal*, on oath of Annie Hart, a *wife of Mr. pros.* was allowed.

The jury is out in the case of Albert Gunst and George Barker, indicted for entering a building with intent to commit a rape, on oath of Mary Shamp, the jury is out.

Common Pleas No. 2—Full Bench.

This court is still engaged on the argument list.

The cases of Mrs. Mary Craig and Mary Houston against the Directors of the Security Trust Company were argued. It will be recollected that the court ordered a compulsory non suit with leave for the plaintiff to move to take it off. Mr. Blakely reiterated his points before the Court in *banc*, and Mr. Acheson argued on behalf of the defendants, maintaining that the proceeding should have been by bill in equity, and granting that it was in proper form, no case had been made. The Court took charge of the papers.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

Proposition of Settlement Between the Stockholders and the City—Severance of Liabilities Arranged—Meeting of the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee of City Councils met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Shipton in the chair for the purpose of considering another proposition from the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company.

Sol. Schoyer, Esq., appeared on behalf of a number of the stockholders, and addressed the committee. He knew, he said, the hardship under which these people rested, and how necessary it was that something be done for their relief. If some negotiation could be had, and some plan adopted for relief it would be beneficial not only to the business men whom he represented, but to the city and the citizens generally. It was important that the ratification of Councils of some plan be had, and then these debtors could safely look for other creditors to join and aid them out of the difficulty.

Mr. Schoyer read the following:

PROPOSITION OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Proposition in behalf of the Stockholders of the Nation Trust Company:

1st. That the bonds and mortgages now held by James Veech, Trustee, shall be taken as payment to the amount of their face and that the payment of said bonds and mortgages shall be extended without interest for one, two, three and four years, from July 1st, 1875.

2d. That the assets in the hands of John H. Bailey, Receiver, shall also be taken as payment as of the date of July 1st, 1875, at a value to be fixed by appraisers to be named by the Finance Committee of City Councils.

3d. That the balance of the entire indebtedness shall be funded without interest, in bonds and mortgages at one, two, three and four years, without interest. The persons giving such bonds and mortgages to be responsible only for the payment of their own obligations and to be entitled to be subrogated to the the claims of creditors as against other members of the firm, said bonds and mortgages to be made to ——, Trustee, and any of said mortgagees to have the right to anticipate payment of their obligations in whole or in any sum not less than the amount of any instalment thereof.

After reading the above Mr. Schoyer said that the third item looked to be an essential part, that is, that there be a severance of liabilities. Instead of each debtor being liable for $900,000, each shall be bound for only his share, while in the aggregate the security must be for the whole sum. This was necessary to relieve these business men whose credit is damaged by the load of obligation. In behalf of the proposition Mr. Schoyer argued that it was a matter of expediency to relieve these men. If they were broken up many men would be thrown out of employment and the many more that supplied them would be injured. If the city would grant the request it was believed that the county and the other creditors would also do so. The city is the chief creditor, and if terms can be arranged with her it is altogether likely that other creditors will come in. The bankrupt act as bearing upon the case was explained. The action proposed is not to get these people into bankruptcy but to get them out. There are now judgments against them amounting to $40,000, and if a petition in bankruptcy is made a restraining order can be had and time given to arrange matters satisfactory to all.

Attention was called by members of the committee to the fact that nothing was said in the proposition about interest. Controller Snodgrass computed this and reported that the interest amounted to $91,556, including that now accrued, $34,333 56.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

Mr. Thomson, of the committee, presented another proposition of similar import, except that it required payment of interest. He said the idea intended was to save the creditors by giving them time, but at the same time securing the city.

Mr. Schoyer thought the proposition of Mr. Thomson reasonable if the debtors were able to do so. Councils required sheer inability to stretch the weeks beyond their usual length. He is to-day the most popular and most sought after platform orator in the country, not even excepting Phillips or Gough. We are inclined to believe him the most tireless, also.

Mr. McNamara thought that the interest of taxpayers at large should be looked, to and he thought it doing well to extend the time so long. If the principal can be met he would have the interest too when such time was given.

Messrs. Little and Fetterman thought if the debtors were pressed and the property sold, the city would hardly get forty per cent.

On motion the demand for interest was stricken out of Mr. Thomson's proposition by a vote of 6 to 4.

A motion was then made to abate the interest accrued, but to this considerable opposition manifested itself and it was withdrawn.

Instead, a motion was put to extend the time one year, making the payments one, two, three and four years. This prevailed, and it was decided to report the proposition as amended to Councils with an affirmative recommendation. Following is the proposition agreed upon:

Resolved, That the committee recommend that Councils authorize a composition with the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company upon the following basis, provided same is accepted by other creditors of the company:

1. That the creditors take the mortgages now in the hands of Hon. James Veech at their par value and extend the time of payment of the balance due on them for one, two, three and four years, from this date.

2. That they take the cash in the hands of the receiver and the mortgage on the real estate formerly owned by the Nation Trust Company at its par value, in part payment of the indebtedness of the company.

3. That the individual stockholders give their individual bonds, satisfactorily secured by first mortgages on real estate, in such amounts as shall be hereafter agreed on, but amounting in the aggregate, with the mortgages and assets mentioned in the first and second paragraphs above, to the whole amount of the claims of the creditors, including interest to date of composition. Said bonds and mortgages shall be payable in four annual instalments from date.

4. That upon receiving the securities above mentioned the creditors will release the stockholders from holding said securities from all joint liability.

Under the above the city will get the balance due now, $381,188 42, and accrued interest, $34,333 56, a total of $415,817 58, in four annual payments, from July 1, 1876.

The committee adjourned without taking up any other business.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Alumni Meeting—Election of Officers—A Few Words of Encouragement from Chancellor Woods—Class Day Exercises, etc.

The annual meeting of the Western University Alumni Association was held on Tuesday evening, and a large number attended. Mr. William J. Sawyer presided. After hearing a report from the Executive Committee, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Wm. J. Sawyer; Vice Presidents, James Carothers and Rev. John McCandless; Recording Secretary, George K. Miles; Corresponding Secretary, C. C. Dickey; Treasurer, William Thaw, Jr.; Executive Committee, I N. Patterson, C. C Montooth, John R. Wightman and C. C. Dickey.

Chancellor Woods being present, was requested to make some remarks, whereupon he gave a succinct account of what had been done towards raising the fund necessary to secure Mr. Thaw's subscription, stating that the amount needed had almost been raised. In regard to the number of students, the University had been largely attended during the past year, the total number of students being 293. The Chancellor also said that he felt assured that ten years hence, the University would have an endowment of $1,000,000.

Dr. J. M. Dunn, of the class of '72, also made some remarks, in which he stated that it was the desire of the members of the profession that a medical department be established in the institution.

The house of John McInerney, a steel melter employed at the works, was badly damaged. The occupant succeeded in saving his furniture.

Yesterday afternoon the class day exercises took place, in the University Hall, in the presence of a large audience, many of whom were ladies. The performances were all very creditable indeed, and elicited the most hearty commendation and applause. The order was in accordance with the following programme: President, C. W. Collier; Orator, R. D. Thompson; Historian, S. J. Glass; Prophet, S. H. Young; Poet, E. A. Smith; Consoler, C. W. Neeb; Donor, C. N. Smith; Class ode, by the class.

These performances were interspersed with music, and the whole passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The graduating class will conduct their exercises this evening, in the Third Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Nobie's), beginning at a quarter before eight o'clock. The class of '75 is composed of the following named gentlemen: C. W. Collier, M. E. Strasser, C. W. Neeb, S. J. Glass, R. D. Thompson, C. N. Smith, E. A. Smith, A. D. Neeld, J. H. Young and T. H. Nevin.

The occasion will be one of marked interest, not only to the graduates and their friends, but to the alumni of the institution generally. The exercises will be interesting throughout, and will be open to the public.

Re-argument of the Jay Cooke Case.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Tuesday says: "Judge McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court, has ordered a re-argument, at Pittsburgh, in the matter of the United States vs. Edwin M. Lewis, Trustee of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co. The question involved is, has the United States, by law, a preference over the other creditors? At the time of the adjudication in bankruptcy, there were in the hands of the bankrupts between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars of the Government funds, which, it is alleged, were placed there by the Chief of one of the Departments after the house had closed its doors."

FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

Opening of the United States Court—Numerous Pittsburghers in Attendance—Jurors Absent at Roll Call—An Excursion to Minnequa Springs Proposed.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 22, 1875.

The Pittsburgh delegation to the United States courts for the western district of the State arrived safely on Saturday night. The trip proved wearisome, and comfortable quarters were eagerly sought and quickly found at the Herdic House. The various churches of the city were attended on Sunday, your correspondent visiting the first Baptist church, a neat little brick edifice located on Fourth street, with a flourishing congregation under the spiritual guidance of Rev. T. E. Clapp. After dinner a promenade through the magnificent park surrounding the Herdic House was enjoyed, and the remainder of the day was spent in conversation and devotional exercises again.

THE U. S. COURTS.

The courts convened on Monday morning promptly at eleven o'clock. The trial list arranged includes a large number of cases, several of which are lengthy, and the officers were anxious to proceed with the business with all possible celerity. A call of the roll, however, showed only eight grand jurors present out of the twenty-three summoned. Those who were present met and were adjourned by Judge McCandless until ten o'clock this morning. The petit jurors were more prompt in attendance, and a jury was empanneled and the Circuit Court proceeded with civil cases. Among the gentlemen on the first jury were noticed Messrs. D. W. Shaw, of Monongahela City; William Gordon, of New Castle; J. K. Boyer, of the Scranton *Times*; William Cameron, of Lewisburg, and Frank M. Higgins, of the *Post*. Six cases were quickly settled, Judge McKennan instructing the jury in each. Owing to the absence of important witnesses the remaining cases were not touched, and the court adjourned.

PITTSBURGHERS.

The Smoky City is largely represented. Among her representatives we find the names on the Herdic House register of Judge McCandless and wife, United States Marshal Hall, United States District Attorney Reed and wife and two daughters, S. C. McCandless and wife, Thomas Thorn, of the Farmers' National Bank; Samuel Hubley, Robert Knox, Jr., Malcom Hay, B. H. Kerr, W. L. Lindsay, John Neeb, of the *Freiheits Freund*; Frank M. Higgins, of the *Post*; J. C. Newmeyer, and many others whose names do not occur to us at present. The jurors from counties contiguous to Allegheny, arrived promptly on Saturday night with the Pittsburghers, and stop at the Herdic House, the headquarters of both officials and jurors. On the register we notice the names of William Gordon, New Castle, D. C. Shaw, Monongahela City, Dr. W. C. Shurlock, formerly chief clerk of the Pittsburg mint, and his son, of Beaver Falls, and William Brown and J. A. Marchand, of Greensburg. The trains yesterday were crowded with passengers for this city, and before night gentlemen were anxiously pleading with Superintendent Hill to place their little cots in the best possible location, all the rooms being engaged. Among the arrivals of prominence were included in these arrivals, among whom were Hons. W. W. Ketchum, M. C. Mercur, E. Overton, Charles J. Buckalew and C. S. Woll, Esq., of Lewisburg.

The Pittsburghers make their headquarters at room 48, and friendly rivalry has sprung up between the occupants of No. 47, occupied by Greensburghers, to test who can do the handsomest. Your correspondent stretches his weary limbs in the former room, and therefore unable to pronounce an impartial verdict. Politics of course form the chief topic of conversation, and the opportunity afforded for good natured bits, is never allowed to pass by unimproved. Thus far all has proved enjoyment and the jurors are in a general good humor of the situation. Court had and in contemplating what is to follow. Towards the close of the week they will take an excursion to Minnequa Springs, the guests of Mr. Herdic, and we understand a grand hop will also be given. But of these we will speak again.

FORTY-EIGHT.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Pittsburgh Female College and the Bishop Bowman Institute.

The commencement exercises of the graduating class of the Pittsburgh Female College attracted a large audience on Tuesday evening. The graduating class this year, owing to sickness and other causes, consisted of but two young ladies, Miss McMillan and Miss Sadie Collier. Nevertheless, the essays of the evening, and the musical performances, were of a highly creditable character, and quite as enjoyable as when the number of graduates was larger.

Rev. Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, delivered the annual address to the graduates, his theme being "Nature and Author." The address was one of rare beauty, elegance and force.

After the exercises had been concluded, Rev. Dr. J. J. Murray, of the First Methodist Church, delivered a brief address to the graduates, describing in a beautiful and forcible manner the influence which would be exerted by a true and noble woman.

Rev. Dr. Pershing then conferred the diplomas upon the graduates, and announced that Miss Collier had taken the Latin prize and Miss McMillan the Greek prize, while the Mathematical prize had been divided among five of the pupils. The exercises closed with the "Hallelujah Chorus on the organ, by Professor Nicholls, and benediction.

The music was under the direction of Profs. Biessner, De Hann, Nicholls and Bellor, and the pupils were to be congratulated upon the excellent manner in which they rendered their little cots in the best possible location, all the rooms being engaged. They were registered